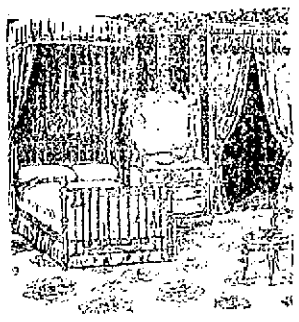
Newport Daily News.

DELIVERED TO 80 PER CENT OF THE RESIDENTS OF MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.



The Good News Spreads,

And our business grows larger and the prices smaller every day. People come here from all parts of the city. Whenever they need anything in our line they think of us. We have furnished more cosy homes than we could possibly name. We have done it to the owner's satisfaction and we can do the same thing for you.

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J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

346 Thames Street.

FRESH-KILLED

Partridges, Quail, Woodcock and other game.

PATRIA ON FIRE.

Her Passengers and Crew Transferred to Other Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Steamer Albertay, passing Beachy Head this morning, signalled that she spoke Hamburg-American line steamer Patria, 65 miles from Hamburg, in tow of a company's steamer. When last seen flames were issuing from the Patria. The Albertay had stood by the Patria from five hours and left when no further assistance was required. The passengers were transferred to Russian steamer Ceres, about 20 miles from Ostend. They state that Captain Frolich intended to try to reach Hamburg with the Patria.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—The crew of Hamburg-American line steamer Patria, which is on fire, are on board the company's steamer Athesia, Captain Voss, from Philadelphia, November 2, for Hamburg, which is towing the Patria toward the Elbe.

IN FLAMES FROM STEM TO STERN.

Fire on the Patria Due to Spontaneous Combustion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Emil L. Boas, of the Hamburg-American line, this morning received a cablegram which read:

"Patria in North sea flame stem to stern; spontaneous combustion linseed. Passengers safe on Ceres. Athesia alongside and trying to tow Patria into Elbe. Kaiser Frederick will transport passengers to Hamburg."

KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

Passengers Think Delay Caused Loss of Their Baggage.

DOVER, England, Nov. 16.—There seems to be a general complaint among the passengers of Hamburg-American line steamer Patria, Captain Frolich, which caught fire off this port yesterday, while on her way from New York, November 4, for Hamburg, that they were kept in ignorance of the outbreak of fire for about five hours. The passengers who were landed here assert that if they had been notified in time all their baggage could have been saved.

A saloon passenger says: "The passengers were not informed of the fire until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and there is good reason to believe that the officers knew of the outbreak of the fire at 6 in the evening. I was standing on deck, saw smoke curling up behind the smokestack, and forthwith informed my companions. The officers then ordered all on deck, putting the women and children in the boats first. They were safely lowered."

The passengers leave here this afternoon for Southampton, where they will embark on board the Kaiser Frederick, for Hamburg.

There is a discrepancy between the statements of the passenger interviewed at Dover and the cable reports last night, which said that the passengers were ordered on deck at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

BOUND AND GAGGED.

Boy Held Up by Foodpads Near Pawtucket and Robbed.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 16.—Chester Andrews, 16 years old, employed at the bleacheries in Saylesville, was held up by two foodpads on his way home from work last evening and relieved of his month's pay. He was bound and gagged by the highwaymen and left lying by the roadside, while the desperadoes made their escape.

The scene of the hold-up is in a lonely section of the town and pedestrians are met on it after dark on very rare occasions. When young Andrews failed to reach home at the usual hour his father became alarmed. After waiting for a half-hour or so he decided to drive along the road and meet him and convey him home. He found Chester lying on the roadside in a lonely spot, bound hand and foot and securely gagged. After the bonds had been released the young man told a graphic story of the hold-up, which is the most daring ever perpetrated in this vicinity.

RACE FOR LIFE.

Lake Steamer With a Big Hole in Her Reaches Harbor at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Steamer Conestoga of the Anchor line sank at the mouth of the harbor early today after having a race for life. The steamboat, bound to Chicago from Buffalo, in the dense fog that hung over Lake Michigan ran into the halfway crib, a mile and a half out from the harbor entrance, and a great hole was stove in the bow. The boat commenced to fill with water and there was a disposition to take to the boats, but the captain ordered on full steam and endeavored to run for the harbor. The Conestoga was settling fast and her speed diminished greatly before half the distance to the piers at the mouth of the harbor had been traversed.

A few hundred yards from the harbor entrance it looked as if the boats would have to be resorted to after all. As the mouth of the harbor was gained floods of water poured into the firehold, drove the stokers up the ladders to the deck and extinguished the fires. The Conestoga came to a stop as her keel scraped hard in the mud in the bottom of the harbor and she settled fast. The water did not reach the upper deck and the crew were safe.

The steamer was loaded at Buffalo with a general cargo for Western points. It is thought the loss on the cargo will be about $100,000.

GUNS WITHDRAWN.

All Fear of a Boer Attack at Durban Gone.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 13.—General Hildyard has arrived here. He brought a message from General Buller, expressing his high appreciation of Natal's course throughout the crisis and admiration for the way the volunteers and colonial forces fought.

A correspondent in Zululand reports that many Boers who fought at Dundee are now quietly plowing and that nothing will induce them to return to the battlefield.

Most of the guns in position around Durban are being withdrawn and all fear of a Boer attack and all panic have disappeared. There is no confirmation of the report of General Joubert's death.

NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

We have the following attractions for those in need of

HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE.

One set of 5 pieces, finely carved, finished in mahogany and covered with rich damask, at $40 only; worth $60.
One set of 5 pieces, covered with rich velour, at $30.
One set of 3 pieces, inlaid, at $20 only.

Fine lot of

Solid Oak Morris Chairs at $7.50, $9, $12.50 and $20.
Corner Seats at $2.50. 50 Japanese Fur Rugs at $2 only.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

Second Edition.

JOUBERT DEAD.

Commandant-General of the Boer Forces.

Killed In Action at Ladysmith Last Thursday.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch received here today from Pietermaritzburg, dated November 11, says it is rumored there that General Piet Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, has been killed in action.

DURBAN, Nov. 12.—The Times of Natal publishes a telegram from Lorenzo Marquez saying that Commandant General Joubert was killed in action Thursday, November 9.

WAS CAUTIOUS AND CONSERVATIVE.

Joubert's Death May Lead to More Aggressive Tactics.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The most startling news from the seat of war today is the report of the death of General Piet Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. Though the report comes from many different quarters, it is obvious that it needs confirmation before it can be accepted as true; at the same time, many people believe the report to be well founded, as the general's death is said to have occurred November 9, when the Boer riflemen were understood to be within 1,500 yards of Ladysmith. As severe fighting between the British and the Boers the same day has since been reported, it is regarded in some quarters as quite possible that General Joubert, always noted for his personal courage and coolness, may have dangerously exposed himself in a personal reconnoissance of the British position.

If Joubert were really killed on the battlefield, it would seem to be the fittest death for such a gallant soldier. Even his foes have admitted that he fought squarely and fairly, and his action when General Symons died, in cabling his sympathy to the widow, established him in the high regard of all soldiers.

It is claimed that the death of Joubert would be likely to lead to the adoption by the Boers of bolder and more active tactics, as it is well known that General Joubert was a cautious and conservative commander, and that he had considerable difficulty in restraining his hot-headed followers.

The driblets of news this morning bring the information that Ladysmith was still undergoing bombardment Sunday from six 40-pounders, while the British naval guns were silent. The Boers, it consequently appears, have got more heavy guns into position, while either the British ammunition has given out or the British gunners were reserving their fire, in view of the poor practice made by the besiegers.

The reports that the Boers have penetrated southward from Colenso to Chievely, where they are said to have cut the railroad, shows it is claimed that they are adopting a proper strategical plan to impede the advance of the British relieving force. Perhaps this may turn out to be General Schalkburger's force, which when last heard from was raiding Zululand. This force, it is asserted, may next be heard from south of Estcourt, which it will in all likelihood attempt to isolate before further reinforcements arrive. Indeed, it is already reported that a Boer force has been seen in the neighborhood of the line north of the Mooi river.

According to the latest advices from British sources at Estcourt, the Boers are suffering from lack of supplies, though the large stores the British left when they evacuated Newcastle and Dundee must have been of great assistance to the Boer commissariat. But the task of maintaining a complete investment of Ladysmith is probably proving onerous, Ladysmith seems to be well provisioned and the entrenchments are daily being strengthened.

There are signs that a forward movement for the relief of Kimberley may be expected shortly. There is great activity at Deaar, situated on the railroad about 150 miles south of Kimberley, whence the advance appears likely to be made. There is, it is claimed, no urgent reason for this unless food at Kimberley is getting low, but, it is added, the moral effect would be good for the British.

Nothing is known at the war office of the reported death of General Joubert.

HEAVY FIRING AGAIN.

Bombardment of Ladysmith Resumed Monday Morning.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 13.—The West Yorkshire regiment has arrived here.

The bombardment of Ladysmith has been resumed. Heavy firing was heard early this morning. An armored train was sent out on a reconnaissance towards Colenso.

The armored train on its return reported that the Boers have blown up the line between Colenso and Chievely. Not much damage has been done but the rails are bent and a small culvert has been destroyed. On seeing the British patrols the Boers retired. Every day lessens the chances of the Boers coming further south.

Kaffirs report that a force of 400 to 500 Boers with wagons is going in the direction of Colenso. This is said to be the foraging party previously sighted. The Kaffirs also report that General White's cavalry has had an engagement with the Boers at Bester's station. The result is not known.

A message from Ladysmith, just received, gives a few details of the occurrences of November 8, when the Boers shell fire was increased during the afternoon. It is asserted that they appeared to deliberately aim at the convent on the hill in the centre of the town, where there were only the sisters and the wounded. The building was twice hit, in spite of the Geneva flag flying.

The Boers attempted a demonstration against the western defenses, but it was never serious. The groups appearing at long range were easily scattered by the fire of a machine gun.

The total British casualties during the briskest bombardment were three men, though some damage was done to cattle and property. The fire of the Boer position gun has been erratic but probably a trifle wearing, through its continual bombardment.

A Kaffir from the Free State laager reports that General Wessels, who commanded when the British force surrendered at Nicholson's Nek, was hit during a recent reconnaissance. The British garrison cheered the news.

The Boers have sent in 400 Indian coolies from the Dundee coal fields, doubtless with the object of assisting to finish our food.

BY ARMORED TRAIN.

Colenso Reached by a Reconnoissance, and No Boers Seen.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 10.—The armored train has returned from another trip, on which Colenso was reached. No Boers were seen. On its way back the train picked up a native runner, at Frere, carrying a number of letters, who had been searched by the Boers, but had in some manner managed to keep his documents from falling into the hands of the searchers. This runner stated that Ladysmith was bombarded Thursday, November 9, by six 40-pounders, one shot from which struck Illing's store. The British big naval guns were still silent when he left. The runner further said that the Boers intend to visit Colenso tomorrow. Little damage was done by the Boer bombardment.

Nov. 12.—Another reconnaissance was made by train today with a company of the Border regiment on board, but nothing noteworthy occurred. It is reported on good authority that a large party of Boers traveled from Colenso to Chevely, and then branched to the west in the direction of Labuschayne's farm. Another party of Boers is reported to have visited Bloy's farm, south of the Tugela, wrecking the property. All the troops attended divine service this forenoon. Guns were heard in the direction of Ladysmith early this morning.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

Fusiliers and Gloucesters Yielded to Overwhelming Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times Durban correspondent, under date of Sunday, November 12, says: Chaplain Matthews arrived here today. He testifies to the splendid defense of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester regiment against an overwhelming force of the enemy, who held positions on three sides of the British troops. Retirement on the fourth side was impossible, as the way was too precipitous, and surrender was the only alternative, as the Boers were on the point of opening a shell fire upon them. According to Chaplain Matthews, it was pathetic to hear the Fusiliers bemoaning their misfortune, several, with tearful eyes, saying, "Father, I would rather have been shot than this."

Commandant General Joubert ordered Father Matthews released on condition that he assist the Boer wounded, but afterwards countermanded the order, and the chaplain was taken with the other prisoners in wagons 20 miles to Waschbank, where, with the rest of the captured, he was placed on a train for Pretoria.

The Boers have few tents and are thought to be suffering severe privations. While in Pretoria Father Matthews understood that President Kruger was about to visit Natal to encourage the burghers there. Many empty trucks have been sent to Natal, but the Boers declare that these are to bring the Ladysmith garrison to Pretoria.

NATIVES QUIET.

Transvaal Action for the Protection of Life and Property.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, November 9, says the natives are quiet. They have been called upon to plough the farms of the absent burghers and are responding willingly. A proclamation has been issued by the government dealing with the appointment of officials of the general military administration, with the object of protecting life and property in the territories now occupied by the Transvaal forces. Britishers, it says, will not be interfered with. A great amount of looting has occurred in the territories, however, since the proclamation was issued. There are still, according to this despatch, 240 burgher reserves in Johannesburg.

War Correspondent Accidentally Shot.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail's Mafeking correspondent, telegraphing under date of November 2, says E. G. Parslow, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, was shot through the brain and instantly killed by a revolver discharged accidentally in the hands of Lieutenant Monchison, in the Market square. Mr. Parslow was a Cape Town man.

Fall Woolens.

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TAILOR,
218 Thames Street.
Telephone.

Best Goods.
Least Money.
THE RICHARDSON CO'S
No. "83"
—AND—
"Postoffice Square"
FIVE CENT CIGARS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
—OF—
J. D. Richardson & Co.,
308 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

Just a few more ladies'
Franklin Bicycles
Left. Former price $35.
Price now, while they last,
$20.

COME TO ME WHEN YOU WANT
REPAIRING DONE.

B. J. FOY,
379 Thames Street, Newport.
TELEPHONE 335-4.

DELAYED BY RAIN.

Slow Progress of Americans in Pursuit of Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—General Otis today cabled the War Department as follows regarding the situation of the American advance in pursuit of Aguinaldo:

"Manila, Nov. 16.—During 36 hours four and one half inches rain; still raining north. Lawton's telegraph line not beyond San Jose; last despatch, evening November 14, reported capture any supplies, transportation, north and east of San Nicholas, and our troops moving from Humingan and Tayug west on Urdaneta, where insurgent force reported. Lawton has abundant supplies, subsistence, forage and transportation at San Isidro and Cabanatuan, but unable to move it. MacArthur has railroad between Bamban and Tarlac in operation, five miles road south Bamban being reconstructed, removed rails north of Tarlac. MacArthur sends four battalions and one troop cavalry forward to Gerona today; advanced from Aliaga to five north miles north of East Tarlac."

Transport Columbia from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Transport Columbia has arrived here from Manila, via Nagasaki. Eight government employes constituted the entire passenger list.

Hobart Still Comfortable.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Vice President Hobart passed a comfortable night. He slept well and was quite refreshed this morning. He ate solid food for breakfast, and sat up in his chair in his bedroom looking over the morning papers.

Woman Bandit Acquitted and Again Arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A special from Phoenix, Ariz., says that Pearl Hart, the alleged woman bandit, who was charged with holding up a stage near Florence, was acquitted last night at Florence. Immediately after the acquittal the woman was rearrested, charged with interfering with the United States mails.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Passed Brow Head, November 15, Canada, from Boston.
Boston, November 15, Ultonia, from Liverpool.
Naples, November 15, Augusta Victoria, from New York.
Hamburg, November 15, Brasilia, from New York.
Southampton, November 15, St. Paul, from New York.
New York, November 16, Majestic, from Liverpool.
New York, November 16, Westernland, from Antwerp.
New York, November 16, Werra, from Naples.
Liverpool, Nov. 16, Cufic, from New York.
Liverpool, Nov. 16, Belgenland, from Philadelphia.

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DANCE MUSIC.
HARRY K. HOWARD'S ORCHESTRA.
Telephone 188-5.

Powell's Drug Store.
Full line of
Sponges, Toilet Requisites
And Mineral Waters.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
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COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

About Kersey Overcoats.

Everybody knows what Kersey is. The strong, warm, rich-surfaced, handsome and lasting overcoat cloth that is more worn than any other by men of all sorts and conditions, and has been for years.

Fashions come and go, but Kersey is always with us. Shapes, lengths and collar widths change but little from season to season, and if a man wants a coat that will serve and serve well for a period of years Kersey is the thing.

But there are other overcoatings. Kersey is always fashionable, but there are men who like something of newer style, or who feel they'd like a change. For them we have the latest and best in rough-faced diagonals, herring bones and gray mixed overcoats, and coverts and whipcords too. Kersey overcoats, cut in the latest styles of 1899-1900.

$10 to $28.

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IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Modern and Antique
FURNITURE
—AND—
Upholstery Goods.
Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors complete submitted upon application.
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THE BEE HIVE.

100 New JACKETS
Go on sale today at
$4.98, $7.49, $8.75 and $10.
These are made right, fit right, look right and are the best values offered in this city.

New Neck Ruches at
$1, $1.49 and $1.75.

Special!
50 All-Wool Chevi ot Dress Skirts, reduced from $3.75 to $2.98 each.
We offer special good values in Mittens, Gloves, Flannelette Night Gowns Blankets, Comforters, Warm Wrappers, Flannel Waists Fleeced and Woolen Hosiery, Dressing Sacques.

This Morning's News.

NO DEMAND TO AGUINALDO.

President's Message Referred to Treatment of Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President McKinley does not know where Aguinaldo is, and he has not sent him a demand to surrender, much less a proposition of concessions or any other personal message. This was authoritatively stated today apropos of the story published this morning to the effect that General Otis had reported to the President that he had located Aguinaldo, that the President had sent Aguinaldo a highly important message intended to hasten his surrender, and that a reply of submission from Aguinaldo was confidently expected at the White House today or tomorrow.

The President and Secretary Root, with all the other members of the administration, only wish that our troops could find Aguinaldo, for they are in a state of great uncertainty as to whether he did succeed in escaping into the mountains and in establishing another "capital."

The developments do not confirm wholly the War Department announcements based on the reports of General Otis, that Aguinaldo's army has been cut off in large part, and that it was so thoroughly demoralized as to make it improbable that it could much longer withstand our attacks. Still, the War Department officials insist that the end of the rebellion is not far off.

But even if General Otis could report the exact whereabouts of Aguinaldo, President McKinley would not be sending him any message inviting him to surrender on any terms, for General Otis has already communicated to Aguinaldo, over and over again, that he can have peace whenever he will make an unconditional surrender, and the administration has no intention of altering or amending this proposition.

What started the story that the President had sent such a message was the fact that, at the request of the Spanish government, the President has cabled General Otis to try to deliver to Aguinaldo a request for humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners, who are said to have been ill-treated, accompanied by an intimation that any insurgents responsible for the ill-treatment of Spanish prisoners will be held to strict account when they fall into the hands of our forces.

The message, General Otis reports, he forwarded to General MacArthur, on the theory that Aguinaldo had not reached the mountains, and that General MacArthur could reach them from Tarlac more easily than the other commanders. Aguinaldo has already been warned not to permit ill-treatment of the American prisoners in possession of his followers, with particular reference to Lieutenant Gilmore of the navy and his associates.

STILL NO NEWS.

Events Conspiring to Await Arrival of British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—From Ladysmith there is still no news and apparently events are conspiring to await the arrival of the British troops. The British strength near Estcourt must by this time be fully 11,000 men, with at least 18 guns, and a very few hours may see the beginning of the advance to relieve Ladysmith.

On inquiry at the war office it was stated that a number of despatches had been received from the Cape, but as they dealt with military details they were unlikely to be issued to the public. General Buller is not at Cape Town at present, but up in the country.

A Times despatch from Buluwayo mentions that the well-known Chief Khama has been attacked by the Boers and has repulsed them. Bennet Burleigh telegraphs that, according to information received from a Kaffir messenger, the Free State burghers are returning home.

Recent doings at Mafeking are more fully described in telegrams. The Boers have lost heavily by a British bayonet charge. They are, however, as determined as the defenders, and keep up a heavy bombardment.

BOERS SHELLED A CAMP.

Reported to be Very Active South of Fort Tuli.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10 (Delayed in transmission.)—A despatch from Buluwayo, dated Friday, November 3, says an armored train proceeded south close to Machuli, where a culvert was found damaged. The Basuto police, the despatch adds, report that a party of Boers have been looting and damaging property.

A Fort Tuli despatch, under date of Friday, November 3, says:

"There is great activity in the Boer camp south of here. A reconnoitring party sent along the line heard heavy firing in the distance. The party returned to Colonel Spreckley's camp, on which the enemy was advancing in force. It was shelled at mid-day, stampeding every horse and mule, but not touching a man. The Boers numbered about 400 men.

"It appears the Boers surrounded Bych Store, where a small party stubbornly resisted, ultimately retiring to the bush and gaining Fort Tuli.

"An officer and five troopers are missing from Spreckley's force, which has been out some days reconnoitring the enemy's force, and which had several skirmishes on returning to Fort Tuli."

READY TO BUY BONDS.

Treasury Will Purchase 1907 Fours and the 1904 Fives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An offer to buy $25,000,000 worth of bonds was announced late this afternoon, after the close of banking hours, by Secretary Gage. The bonds to which the offer applies are the five per cent which mature in 1904 and the four per cent which mature in 1907. The price offered is the price bid yesterday on the stock exchange—111 for the fives and 112¾ for the fours. These are net prices, which assume that the bonds still carry the interest coupons which have not yet matured. The amount of anticipated interest paid by the treasury will have to be deducted from the price offered where such payments have been made.

Some doubt is felt at the treasury whether the offers of bonds to the government will be large under this offer to purchase. The offers depend upon the two elements, whether the owners of the money market is such as to justify some sacrifices by the banks in order to obtain it.

The bonds held by national banks are largely pledged for circulation and for the security of public deposits. They cannot be withdrawn from the custody of the treasury and sold under the offer of Secretary Gage with any benefit to the money market.

The bonds thus held by national banks were $234,107,000 to secure circulation today and $70,365,010 to secure public deposits, making a total of about $305,000,000. The national banks held, September 7, an additional sum of $19,328,220 in bonds which were not pledged to the government. This is a trifling amount, and the amount thus held by the banks of New York city was only $547,080. It is obvious, therefore, that if money is to be obtained by the national banks under the offer of Secretary Gage, it can only be by the purchase or borrowing of bonds.

The purchase of bonds to be sold to the treasury would not increase the resources of the purchasing bank, since the money obtained for the bonds at the treasury would be required for the purchase of them. It is believed, however, that a system of borrowing bonds, by promising payment in future when money is not so tight, may be arranged between the banks and some of the big insurance companies and other large owners of bonds.

Secretary Gage said this evening that the offer of the treasury would work automatically—that the banks could obtain money if they really needed it, but that offers of bonds to the treasury would be small if the need for money was not really felt. He did not feel justified in offering to buy bonds at any price fixed by the owners, even with the reservation of the right to reject such offers. He noted the stiffening of rates, recently, but felt justified in offering the price actually bid in the market yesterday.

The classes of bonds to which the offer applies are outstanding to the amount of $100,000,000 in the case of the fives, and $559,653,100 in the case of the fours. Of these amounts, however, about $150,000,000 of the fours and $23,000,000 of the fives are already in the custody of the government as the pledge for circulation and public deposits.

The exact amount of the fours thus held is $129,608,300 to secure circulation, and $20,034,600 to secure public deposits. The fives held are $14,775,000 to secure circulation, and $8,221,000 to secure public deposits. These items absorb about $181,000,000 of the $660,000,000 outstanding, but leave about $480,000,000 in the hands of the state banks, loan and trust companies, insurance companies and private holders.

The cost to the government of purchasing the bonds in this manner is about 2.24 per year in the case of the fives, and 2.18 in the case of the fours. These are the prices which are being paid up to the date of the maturity of the bonds, but they are considerably less than the prices at which the bonds were placed when first issued. The entire operation, if the offer to purchase $25,000,000 is accepted, will save the government a considerable sum.

The uncertainty whether any considerable amount of the bonds will be offered to the treasury, however, gives special interest to the reports which are expected within the next few days from the sub-treasuries.

QUEEN GIVEN AN OVATION.

Opening of Convalescent Home at Clifton, England.

BRISTOL, England, Nov. 15.—The visit of Queen Victoria here today to open the Convalescent Home of Clifton was made the occasion for a great display of patriotism. The town was lavishly decorated, and Her Majesty passed through six miles of Venetian masts, imperial standards, heraldic designs and garlands of flowers. Thirty trains brought immense crowds of visitors to Bristol.

The queen, who was accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Connaught, was received with a royal salute. Escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry, the procession started for Clifton in the midst of a tumultuous popular acclamation.

Making a stop at the council house, the queen knighted the mayor of Bristol. An address by the mayor and corporation was presented to Her Majesty in a gold casket. After expressing her gratification at the city's growth since she had visited it as a princess, the queen said:

"The sense of union and brotherhood which, under the divine blessing, has welded together my empire in time of peace is now proving itself in the hour of our trial also, and I share the pride you must feel that the men drawn from this district have recently been conspicuous among my gallant soldiers and sailors in South Africa for their valor and devotion to duty."

The road to Clifton was lined with a force of 7,000 volunteers and regulars. The school children gathered in the park and sang the national anthem.

OUR CHINESE TRADE POLICY.

The Chinese trade policy which our State Department has been developing has apparently been productive of surprisingly good results. The announcement is made that the Japanese and English governments have not only approved it, but have announced their willingness to co-operate with us in securing the enforcement of the "open door" method thoughout all part of the Chinese empire. The trade interests of Japan, as well as those of England, are in this respect substantially the same as our own. The Japanese are eagerly looking abroad for new and enlarged markets, and if the ports of the great empire to the west of them were to be wholly or partly closed by preferential duty systems, so that Japanese wares could not obtain easy access to the Chinese market, it would be seriously detrimental to the future industrial welfare of the island empire. Possibly, if the offer had been made to the Japanese to possess themselves of territory on the coast of China for the purpose of establishing spheres of influence westward into the interior, they might have looked upon the project with some degree of favor, but this proposal was not made to them. They have good reason to resent the conduct of Russia in not only dispossessing them of a large part of the profits of their late victory over the Chinese in the way of territorial gains, but also in placing these latter under practical Russian control. There is, obviously, no love lost between Japan and Russia, hence anything that we can do to prevent or limit Russian control in China is certain to be indorsed by the Japanese.

The interests of England are also in harmony with ours. She has been asked, as we have, to take part of the Chinese empire and rest contented, and, in view of what she believed were military and strategical necessities, she has availed herself of this proposal to the extent of possessing herself of the port of Wei- not prepared to co-operate. The union of interests now formed would seem to be fully sufficient to guarantee the success of the undertaking without fear of effective resistance or even serious complications. If Russia, Germany, France and even England, wished to take a hand in regulating the government of certain sections of China, our policy—as thus far defined—does not prevent it, but it does make necessary that this control shall run within lines which will not permit the least interference with the trade rights and privileges we now enjoy.

This basis having been established and settled, it may be looked upon as of advantage not only to our own people, but the world at large, for us to see whether, through similar co-operation, such reforms in the general administration of the Chinese empire cannot be made as will permit its people to dispense with the tutelage and control of rival foreign powers. The Chinese empire needs to be reformed and re-organized, as the Japanese empire was a generation ago. It must be recognized at Pekin that we have no sinister and selfish interests to serve; that we are quite willing to accord entire political control to the Chinese, and that such advice as we give will be intended to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire. Under such circumstances, our diplomatic representative at Pekin should occupy a high influential position, particularly as it will soon be evident that our protest has been sufficient to hold in check—if not to entirely checkmate—the ambitious and covetous efforts of Russia and one or two other of the European powers.—[Boston Herald.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

A burglar entered George W. Brown's house at 55 Orms street, Providence, last night and was run down and captured by Mr. Brown and Officer Godfrey. The thief is John Rogers, an old offender, well known to the police, having served time before for various offences. The same man had endeavored to burglarize two other residences on Stampers street a short while before, but had been discovered in time to prevent his accomplishing his designs, and although he made his escape from these two places he was seen by the inmates of the houses, who identified him later at the police station. As soon as these first breaks were made Lieutenant O'Neill of the Second station was notified and started in pursuit of the burglar, finding him with Officer Godfrey.

The examination of the books and the general investigation of the business of the firm of Chambers, Calder & Co. of Providence has led the gentlemen comprising that firm and their creditors as well to consider the expediency of filing a general petition in bankruptcy rather than to pursue the first course decided upon, that of making an assignment. In fact, it may be stated almost positively that if the firm places itself in the hands of its creditors the bankruptcy court will be the medium through which the settlement will be adjusted.

An attempt to burn the paint, carriage and blacksmith shop of Earl Arnold at 78 and 82 Point street, Providence, was made Tuesday night. The incendiary kindled two fires in the shop, but they did not spread as was intended, and died out. One must have burned a considerable time, for the fire ate a large hole through a two-inch plank in the floor and into the floor beam before it died out. There is not the slightest clue to the incendiary. No one can give any reason why an attempt to destroy Mr. Arnold's establishment should be made.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The caisson which contains the west pier of the railroad bridge has been sunk and put into position. Five hundred tons of stone have been placed upon the caps of the centre pier of the new bridge, as a test to see if it settles.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brayton entertained Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brayton and their three daughters, Clara, Edna and Alice, and Mrs. A. V. L. Dennis.

Miss Ella D. Chase is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Chase.

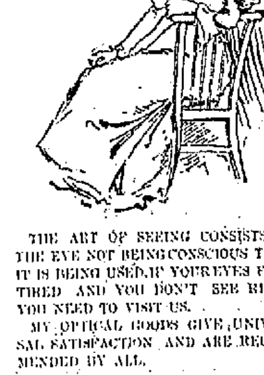
Captain Henry C. Fish of New Jersey is in town on business connected with the estate of his mother, Mrs. Susan Fish.

The annual installation of officers of Eureka Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M., will take place this evening, followed by a supper.

All the witnesses in the recent car barn robbery case fared well. Mr. William S. Dow received over $153, and some even more. On the whole, those who were held up are glad it happened.

The names of Abner P. Anthony, H. Manton Chase and Frank H. Manchester, and rural letter carriers, and Arthur A. Albro, substitute, at South Portsmouth, have recently been placed on the official register of the United States.

Eyesight!



THE ART OF SEEING CONSISTS IN THE EYE NOT BEING CONSCIOUS THAT IT IS BEING USED. IF YOUR EYES FEEL TIRED AND YOU DON'T SEE RIGHT YOU NEED TO VISIT US.

MY OPTICAL GOODS GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION AND ARE RECOMMENDED BY ALL.

L. N. VAUGHAN, OPTICIAN,
88 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.

Path Gravel.

BLUE CRUSHED STONE PATH GRAVEL. THERE IS NONE BETTER, NONE HANDSOMER, NONE THAT WILL WEAR BETTER, AND ONLY ONE PLACE YOU CAN GET IT. ADDRESS PECKHAM BROS., MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

H. J. Hass's
IS THE PLACE FOR ALL KINDS OF
Fresh Cut Flowers
and Plants

READ THIS CAREFULLY!

We have some few PIANOS in stock that we do not care for. The reason is they have been in stock too long. We shall order no more of these precise patterns. If you are not too fastidious about the case design, here is your golden opportunity. Note that these pianos are entirely new, of standard make, and of unquestioned musical worth. These pianos will be sold at a **great discount from the regular prices.** We will sell for **cash or on instalments.** Many people dread the instalment plan. Why should you? Ask any of our customers how we treat them. There are many of them, but none whom we would not be pleased to have express their opinion of our business principles. Call and see us.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE, 154 Thames St.

Wheels Crated and Shipped
OR STORED FOR WINTER.
ENAMELING, NICKLING and all kinds of Repair Work.
A FEW BARGAINS in Second-Hand Wheels.
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight, C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. Machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

$15.50

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisements, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are reliable and who are not.

THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. Made by the best makers in America, from the best material money can buy.

$15.50

SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, piano polished. One illustration shows machine closed (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing. 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on four casters, adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable pressure foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully nickel trimmed. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-Years' Binding Guarantee is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced that you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.)
Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

TRIAL WEEK FREE!

We will give a free trial week in our school, to anyone contemplating a Business, or Shorthand and Typewriting Course. We are certain that we have the school that will satisfy wide-awake young people, and we solicit the closest investigation from any who may be interested. After attending the school a week, the pupil may withdraw, if not desirous of continuing. Evening School Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Apply to
NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
4 Washington Square.

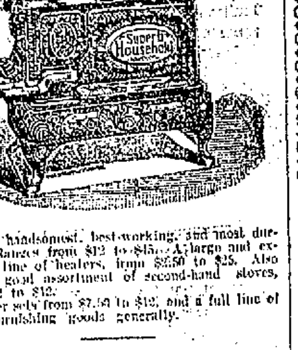
MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York, offers her services as
Instructress in Piano and German!
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street. Refers to former patrons in Newport and New York.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Chamber Furniture, Portieres, Carpets and Rugs
—AT—
J. W. HORTON & CO'S,
42 CHURCH STREET.
Furniture, Crockery and Bric-a-Brac Packed, Shipped or Stored.
Upholstering in all its Branches.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Household Stoves and Ranges



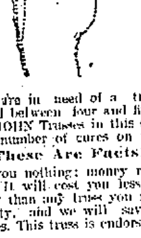
Are the handsomest, best-working, and most durable. Ranges from $12 to $45. A large and excellent line of heaters, from $2.50 to $25. Also a very good assortment of second-hand stoves, from $2 to $12.
Dinner sets from $7.50 to $12, and a full line of house-furnishing goods generally.

JAMES F. MARDEN,
3 Cottrell Block, 328 Thames Street.

THOMAS KITCHEN.
Coupes and Victorias
To let with careful drivers.
35 Friendship Street.
TELEPHONE
For the Cheapest and Most Desirable
AWNINGS

DRUGGISTS.

As to Trusses!



Are you who are in need of a truss aware that we have sold between four and five hundred of the HONEST JOHN Trusses in this city and as a result have a number of cures on record?
But These Are Facts!
A trial costs you nothing: money refunded, if not satisfactory. It will cost you less and prove more satisfactory than any truss you may get in or out of this city, and we will save you your traveling expenses. This truss is endorsed by leading physicians.

The Hub Pharmacy,
E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist,
176 Thames Street, Cor. Mary.
TELEPHONE 242-1.

DOWNING BROTHERS,
Prescription Druggists,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.
THE USE OF PURE DRUGS AND THE ACCURATE DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS, WITH MODERATE PRICES CHARGED BY US, GO A LONG WAY TOWARD SOLVING THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

WRIGHT'S
Blackberry Cordial,
For all forms of Summer Complaints and Cholera Infantum.
Special Agent for VINOL—Wine of Cod Liver Oil.
James T. Wright, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Goods Promptly Delivered
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.
Prescriptions a Specialty
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 339-3.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Old No. 116. New No. 226 THAMES STREET.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Propositions wanted for about 50 cords of seaweed.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

NOTICE!
I have made arrangements with Mr. George H. Carr, Daily News Building, whereby orders left there will receive my prompt attention, or orders may be left at my residence, 200 Spring street, corner of Green.
ALBERT P. CRANDALL, Tuner.

FOR SALE—A ¾ size Double Bass, 4 string, in perfect condition, for $30.

LOOK!
An Upright Piano for $125.
In first-class condition.
Medium size.
Repairing of Musical Instruments of all kinds a specialty
JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

To Rent or for Sale.
Several uprights all in good order for sale or to rent for the winter at very low prices. Call and examine before renting or buying elsewhere.
JOHN YARS, 126 Thames Street,
Near Washington Square.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
FISCHER
ESTABLISHED 1840,
PIANOS
RENOWNED FOR
TONE & DURABILITY
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
107,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
347 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

PROVISIONS.

SELECTED
Rhode Island Turkeys
Order them now for Thanksgiving.
FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.
JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM
Sausage,
Bacon,
Cream
—AT—
The Sea Side Market.

Meats and Provisions.
Fruits and Vegetables.
Canned Goods.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. PRICES RIGHT.
F. B. Coggeshall,
2 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT

A REGULAR $5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH for $2.75
SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast, taken over vest under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine and try it on at your nearest express office, and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, $2.75, and express charges.
THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1900 style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Covert Cloth; full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed seams. Suitable for both Rain or Overcoat, and guaranteed GREATEST VALUE ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for FREE SAMPLE BOOK No. 80K. Address
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. (Inc.) CHICAGO
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable)

GEO. GRATOIX, 06 BROADWAY.
Established 1846.
GENUINE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL SOAP

IN BOOK LAND.

IT is fortunate for a nation that all offices are not official. There are those laureates by the will of the people, unvoted but unquestioned—laureate poets, laureate orators, laureate historians, to whom by acclaim is devoted the task of preserving in crystal speech the things which make the country's history. Our own nation has a full bench of biographers, a genial company of witty, omniscient and anecdotal persons, who have somehow so linked their names with all our men of achievement that their rights to descant on such themes are practically proprietary; at least, any new-comer must prove his claim.

Of this group kindly Ik Marvel is one; "all of it he has seen, part of it he has been." No one has a better right to tell us of "American Lands and Letters." The research and its results which gave us the pleasure of reading the first volume of that title, treating of the period from the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle, we now appreciate in the record of literary history from "Leather Stocking" to Poe's "Raven." Like Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell seems to have known everybody worth the knowing, and has also the knack of divination, so that one feels that he knows not alone his contemporaries but those who were the contemporaries of his father and grandfather.

There are so many interesting people who never get a whole book written about them, and so, a little the quicker, become forgotten. Of such people, people who contributed to their age the shining talent and eminent virtues, it is good to know; and in this fruitful book one meets many a half-recognized name between the famous ones, which makes the mosaic of American letters more complete. There are valuable portraits, as in the other volumes of Mr. Mitchell's literary biography.

The fresh, salient prose, which sparkles in almost boyish diction at times, seems to indicate that the beloved Ik Marvel has a fair likelihood of keeping vigorous health, mental and physical, for years to come. In that period let us trust that that "great welter of promissory notes" may take more coherent shape, and refuse to say good-bye to Ik Marvel though he bravely bids it in concluding his preface:

"Allons donc! Let us lay our dead notes to cover, without ever a whimper, and we will listen, with the rest, to the new and younger and keener talkers: these may bring to the work a larger familiarity with the subject or fuller knowledge, but not—surely—a more earnest love for things and men American, or a sharper resolve to tell only the truth."

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

While Mr. Mitchell seeks to reproduce for us the lives, looks and words of a past generation, the lust of living today, of wresting the meaning of today from its impenetrable hiding place, goes on as avidly. In fiction historical revival and the most patent realism rub covers. Now some one does for that most relentless environment, the South End of Boston. A young reporter feverishly decides to live among the people for a while, dissect them and put them in print. He chooses Washington street for the scene of his adventures, the place of the cheap lodging-house and the small shop, where pettiness becomes unendurable and one gains the knowledge that there are various exemplary virtues on exhibition after one has the entree. This knowledge is purchased at an altogether disproportionate, even extortionate, cost in daily living.

The book by Walter Leon Sawyer called "A Local Habitation" is really the biography of a cad, a thoroughly inert bit of driftweed, who at the end of the book has, let us hope, discovered himself and found the result not worth the price. The nice girl teaches him this, but pays part of the tuition fee. This is a pity, for though she is only a "saleslady" she has seen better days as a school teacher. That should make the book sell in Boston, but why hamper the nice girl, making an honest living selling clothing, with such an antecedent voucher for respectability? Mr. Sawyer gives her an unfair advantage over her slangy friend. The present make-up of the country school committee precludes the engagement as schoolma'ms of all nice girls who may become employes of department stores. But we like her in spite of her loaded dice, and even forgive her loving Mr. Carter, from which folly she has doubtless recovered. There are clever side-lights on the boarding-house life (he did after all write it up), and we commend it as useful material to philanthropic associations.

(Small, Maynard & Co.)

* * *

"Miss Carmichael's Conscience" is quite other. We are unable to point a moral from it, save the time-worn and homely one that "the pitcher which goes often to the well gets broken at last;" but morals curiously enough seem to have little to do with the brilliant little sketch of the taming of a practiced coquette. It is a thoroughly animated little story, guiltless of padding, of tedium, of any other dreary thing. The Baroness von Hutten, who writes it, is the American girl, niece of the late Thomas A. Scott, formerly president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who married at Florence Baron von Hutten, descendant of the famous Ulrich von Hutten of the Reformation. It has a cleverly descriptive sub-title, a sort of understudy to the real title, capable of taking its place to a marvel which few sub-titles are—"Miss Carmichael's Conscience, a Study in Fluctuations."

(J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

* * *

Another nice girl—there are so many—is Madge Grittner in "A Son of Empire." She has the follies incident to natural girlhood rather abundantly, falls in love with one of her scrap-book heroes who walks into the scene of her life, and then like a true girl sticks to him and works for him and weds him at last. The story of her befooling the whole foreign office of our solemn British ally, the bond of affection so closely binding father and child, her quite impossibly harassing mother and the adored one are all so treated that they carry the interest of the reader through to the end. "A Son of Empire" is written by Morley Roberts, who wrote "The Adventures of the Broad Arrow."

(J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Whoever has learned to love has learned to be silent.—[Mme. de Sartory.

Breakfast.

Fruit.
Oatmeal.
Oyster Omelet. Crisp Bacon.
Fried Potatoes. Tomatoes.
Coffee. Rolls. Marmalade.

Dinner.

Lentil Soup.
Celery and Olives.
Mayonnaise of Fillets of Mackerel.
Potatoes a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Apple Pie and Cheese.

White Cake. Whites of six eggs, four cups flour, two cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, two teaspoons baking powder.

Lentil Soup. Pick over and wash one pint of lentils, put them on to cook with two quarts of cold water and let them heat slowly and simmer until very soft and the water is reduced one half. Turn them into a puree strainer and rub the pulp through. If some of it seems to cling to the hulls, scrape the hulls out into a pan and pour one cup of boiling water over them. Stir well and then turn all back into the strainer. When all rubbed through, add from one to three cups milk, according as you wish the soup strong or delicate. When boiling, thicken it with flour and butter cooked together. This will unite the pulp and liquid and prevent the settling which is so disagreeable in a vegetable soup. One rounded tablespoonful butter and one rounded tablespoonful flour are sufficient for a quart of the soup. Season with salt and pepper or paprika and serve with wafers or toasted crackers.

A NOVEL DRESS HANGER.

There are many different devices for the care of clothes, now that fashion demands that a woman's garments shall not only be made in good style, fit well and be becoming, but shall always be in order. This is not so difficult when there is a capable maid at hand to take off the gown, hang it up, brush it, press it and put it in order generally. A woman, however, who has no maid—and statistics prove that there are more who do not have them than those who do—does well to use all the new devices for keeping clothes in shape. To throw a skirt or a wrap over a chair when it is taken off is a very foolish proceeding, as every one knows, for if left lying on the chair the garment soon becomes wrinkled and shabby looking. It is not always possible to hang it at once in a closet with other clothes, as it may be dusty, and yet there is not always time to give the needed brushing then and there.

A woman who has always been able to have the services of a maid has lately invented a most useful article for the help of women who are their own maids. This is a dress hanger, a most simple appliance, which fits against the wall of any room, takes absolutely no space and is of inestimable service. Like all clever inventions, it is extremely simple, and consists of a brass rod fitted into a half sphere, also of brass, with a catch which enables it either to hang down straight against the wall when not in use or to stand out straight from the wall when needed. On this is hung the skirt, cloak, wrap or waist, as the case may be, as soon as it is removed, the rod being strong enough to sustain the weight of the garment while it is being brushed. When the skirt is brushed and ready to be hung in the closet, all that is needed is to turn the rod and it falls straight against the wall. In some houses there are two or three of these rods in every room.

In the tight-fitting skirts that are now so much the style such appliances as these are of the greatest value. The skirt can be hung up at once after it is worn, and there is no danger of its getting out of shape; after being brushed it can be put back into the closet on one of the hangers on which all skirts must now needs hang. Such little inventions as these have far more to do with keeping clothes in order than could well be believed by any one who has not given attention to the subject. To put a skirt away unbrushed means not only that it is likely to be worn again without the dust being removed, but also that the dust will get into the fabric. The silk linings remain intact much longer if the street dust is removed as soon as possible. Hats and cloaks, too, that so soon show the signs of wrinkles and wear, can be kept for a vastly longer time if hung up, brushed and the ribbons or laces carefully looked after.

It is said that these hangers are particularly good for women who go out a great deal and who are kind-hearted enough not to want their maids to sit up for them, and who, when they take off their ball gowns and opera cloaks, hang them at once on these rods. The maid can then attend to them the next morning, and they will not have a trace of being worn, whereas if left on sofa or chair, as the case may be, they are bound to show signs of wear.—[Harper's Bazar.

PERSONALS.

....It is provided in the will of George W. Rexsamer of Philadelphia that after the death of his widow and her sister his entire estate, valued at about $150,000, shall revert to the Episcopal Hospital of that city.

....Lieutenant Commander Colwell, United States naval attache at London, was a guest at the annual banquet yesterday of the Institute of Marine Engineers. He spoke of the importance of marine engineering in modern navies.

....The following story is told of Cecil Rhodes. Driving with an English friend before the outbreak of the Transvaal war, he remarked in a grumbling tone: "Three years ago I made a raid, and everybody said I was wrong. Now the queen's government are preparing another raid, and everybody says they are right."

....On the authority of Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, president of Rochester Theological Seminary, it is announced that John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, and a Baptist, has made a conditional pledge of $150,000 to the support of the seminary. The offer in specific terms states that Mr. Rockefeller will give one dollar for every dollar that may be raised in other directions till an aggregate of $300,000 shall have been secured.

....Emperor William of Germany has bestowed upon Edward G. Hallo of Chicago the title of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown and presented him with a gold medal embellished in white and blue enamel. Mr. Hallo used his influence during the war with Spain in maintaining friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and the honor at the hands of the German emperor is in recognition of his services.

SHE SMILED AT ME.

She smiled at me, as I passed her by,
With a smile half-impudent, half-shy,
And I turned and saw her twinkling eye—
She smiled at me.

She smiled at me and her eyes were bright;
They danced and twinkled with pure delight,
And I carried the smile from noon till night—
She smiled at me.

'Twas none of your bold, impertinent smiles
That speak of a willful woman's wiles,
But the sunny smile that a heart beguiles—
She smiled at me.

And all through the day, in memory
Her smile and its dimple I still could see,
It brightened my daily drudgery—
She smiled at me.

That night, when my coat on a chair I laid,
Pinned to the tail was a card, which prayed:
"Please Kick Me Hard," That's why the maid
Had smiled at me.

—[Baltimore American.

FANCIES.

I thought her features were perfect,
And three times I to her did propose;
But at last I am quite disillusioned—
I really don't fancy her "nose."

—[Chicago News.

Preferred creditors are the kind that don't call too often.—[Kansas City Star.

"I don't see how you can understand that thing," said Bennie, looking hard at the telegraph instrument; "it stutters so!"—[Puck.

"Among Colorado's relics of cliff dwellers is one building that sheltered 6,000 persons." Perhaps it was only a street car.—[Boston Transcript.

"Bobby, you mustn't play with that little Dicky Jones; he isn't a good boy."

"All right, ma! I can't play with him, anyway; that's what his mother told him about me."—[Puck.

"Why do you—aw—sigh, Miss Dolly?" asked the callow bard, after reciting one of his soulful effusions.

"Because it is not good form to snort," replied the wearied maiden.—[Harper's Bazar.

The Englishman—I hope to go over next year and row some of your American oarsmen.

The American—Well, I hope you'll have a pleasant but unsuccessful visit.—[Puck.

The wild boar—How is it that the match between you and the lion fell through? I thought you had signed the articles.

The buffalo—No; I wouldn't agree to the claws he wanted to insert.—[Brooklyn Life.

When a man slaps you on the back with a blow that would fell an ox and says he is glad to see you, you have no right to doubt his word. He means that he is glad he saw you before you saw him, else he would not have been able to get in that knock-down love tap.—[Boston Transcript.

Mendicant—Oh, sir, you don't know what it is to want bread!

Mr. Younghusband—I don't, hey? I'd have you understand that my wife has been attending the cooking-school, and I've lived for six weeks on angel's food, prune whip, charlotte-russe and Spanish cream. I not only want bread, but I want doughnuts and apple pie.—[Harper's Bazar.

"Well, that's enough to try the patience of Job," exclaimed the village minister, as he threw aside the local paper.

"Why, what's the matter, dear?" asked his wife.

"Last Sunday I preached from the text, 'Be ye therefore steadfast,'" answered the good man, "but the printer makes it read, 'Be ye there for breakfast.'"—[Chicago News.

LONDON SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

London, with its population of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000, furnishes the opportunity for the movement of an immense passenger traffic; consequently, it is not surprising that that great metropolis can boast of a single omnibus line carrying 200,000,000 people a year, at an average of about three cents each. What is more remarkable is the fact that each one of this multitude is invariably provided with a seat. To convey them some 1,200 buses and 16,000 horses are required. The company itself is a remarkably prosperous one and pays big dividends. While our own steam roads enjoy a Boston traffic of less than 50,000,000 passengers per year, it is safe to say that the London railroads handle upward of 500,000,000 per year. If we are to believe the London Engineer, one of the most conservative of weeklies, the Waterloo station of the London & Southwestern railway surpasses all other stations in magnitude of traffic.

Were not the reputation of the Engineer so trustworthy its estimates of this traffic would seem incredible. It states that the Waterloo station has to deal with 800 trains per day, and estimates that each of these represents 400 passengers, and 80 packages, which gives 320,000 passengers and 64,000 packages to be moved in 20 hours, the working day, an average of 16,000 passengers and 3,200 packages. But the traffic is unequally distributed. From 8 to 11 there are 165 trains; from 5 to 7 p. m. 200 trains, or 60 per hour.

There are 10 platforms and 16 tracks at the Waterloo station to handle this immense business, consequently it is not surprising that the Times and other London journals contain numerous complaints of serious delays in the train movements. The average Southwestern train is given 12 coaches, many of them equal in length to two ordinary ones. This gives 9,600 coaches for an ordinary day's work, but when the specials are required there are as many as 1,050 trains run, requiring 1,260 coaches in and out of the station in 20 hours. Twenty thousand people make a huge crowd, yet it is claimed that 16 times as many enter Waterloo each day. Add to this the great piles of baggage and the station must be a very active locality.

A notable feature of the London steam railroads is what are designated as "workingmen's trains." These two-cent fare trains were decreed a few years ago by Parliament to enable workingmen to get away from the squalid quarters of the city. The Great Eastern, for instance, was compelled to run a train out and in for 20 miles, on which the fare for a part or the whole distance is a penny, or only two cents, a cheap rate, but not the lowest in the world. Although the railway managers bitterly complained of and denounced this act of Parliament, compelling them to run two-cent fare local trains, the result has been that instead of only the limited number that Parliament actually required of them they have themselves voluntarily added hundreds to the number, and the larger roads are carrying from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 upon these trains each year. As evidence of the profitableness of the uniform two-cent fare, though the railways are not compelled by the Parliamentary act to return the workingmen until after 6 o'clock, the actual fact is that most of them allow a return trip any time after the noon hour.

Some of the London railroads sell a season ticket for $25 a year good for a distance out of four miles, which the holder can use as often as he pleases. One of the railroads, the Great Eastern, referred to above has recently expended in enlarging and improving its Liverpool Street station, which accommodates a daily average of 175,000 passengers, $10,000,000 for the purpose of better accommodating its suburban traffic. Other roads are expending millions upon millions to increase their accommodations to this class of business. One corporation is promoting the construction of a trolley line largely upon its own locations for the purpose of relieving its main line of its suburban traffic, which is so rapidly increasing. At the recent semi-annual meeting of stockholders of the London railways more than one chairman in speaking of this suburban business claimed that it was of a very profitable character and warranted the large expenditures it required.

All this is in marked contrast to the local railroad policy developed at a recent hearing before our own railroad commission, where in behalf of one of our Boston railroads figures were submitted that apparently showed that the suburban traffic within the 15-mile limit of the hub cost upward of $400,000 last year more than was received for it, with no allowance for the large capital employed in its manipulation. And while the representatives of some of the other roads submitted no figures, they did not hesitate to claim that higher rates upon suburban traffic should be obtained.—[Boston Transcript.

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Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

A sure, safe, time-tried remedy that cures Catarrhal Affections of every description. Sold by all Druggists. Write its discoverer, Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio. He will advise you free.

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The Chas. E. Spooner Co.

Wish to call attention to the superior quality of their Meal and Cracked Corn. Also Corn, Bran, Midds, Quaker Oat Feed and Poultry Supplies.

N. B.—We are sole agents for Derry's Harness Oil.

Hay, Grain and Straw, Salt, etc.

D. Shanahan, Commercial Wharf.

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Planting, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Freesia, Jonquils, Chinese Sacred Lily and Lily of the Valley Pips.

Sheep Manure and Jadro Fibre to make your plants grow. Also Potting Soils the very best, always on hand. Flower pots (all sizes). I have just received a new invoice of very fancy Jardinieres; also Palms of all kinds, Rubber Plants, Boston Sword Ferns, Maiden Hair Ferns and Begonias.

Hardware, Tinware, Wooden ware and all kinds

AN EASY TEST.

If you are suffering from Kidney or Bladder disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently during the night? Does your back pain you? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing it, and is it difficult to hold the urine back? If so, your Kidneys or Bladder are diseased."

Try putting some of your urine in a glass tumbler, let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, or a cloudy, milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure even the most distressing cases of these dread diseases, and no physician can prescribe a medicine that equals it for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It will promptly correct the bad effects of beer and whiskey. All drug stores sell it for one dollar a bottle.

By sending your address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning the Newport Daily News, a trial bottle, together with pamphlet of valuable medical advice; will be sent you free postpaid by mail. Our readers can depend upon the genuineness of this liberal offer.

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Woonsocket

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SEMIT TABLETS, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL REMEDY

Cured Him; and Semit Tablets Will Cure You.

This is the experience of Edgar L. Arnold, one of the best known young men in the bustling city of Woonsocket, R. I. There is nothing particularly strange about it. There are perhaps thousands upon thousands of others suffering just as he did, but they have not yet found relief, because they never tried Semit Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy. Here is what Mr. Arnold says in a letter:

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EDGAR L. ARNOLD,
Woonsocket, R. I., June 3, 1899.

Semit Tablets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Refuse substitutes.

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Dry Feet and Health
ARE KEPT BY WEARING THE
"Non-Aqua" Waterproof (Guaranteed) Balmoral
SOLD ONLY BY
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,
186 THAMES STREET,

Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.
M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

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For women. Built to insure absolute comfort, with maximum style.

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Made from pure cream, all flavoring strictly of the highest quality.
STRICTLY PURE.
NO ADULTERATION.
NONE BETTER MADE.

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You will find a full assortment of PLAIN and FANCY
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At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and wholesome article.

We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made from the best and purest that can be obtained.

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PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

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All the other best varieties of anthracite coal
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Schooner Cornelius has arrived with another cargo of the celebrated
PLYMOUTH WHITE ASH COAL!
ALL SIZES.
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The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

WANTED—AN ISSUE.

The Democratic politicians are in great distress of mind over the issue that is to be presented to the people in the next Presidential campaign. They had fondly hoped that "imperialism" was sufficiently unpopular to be made the basis of appeal and to sweep the country from end to end, but this has failed them, and it is seen that the party cannot depend on this question with any expectation of success. So far as the elections have been, there is no section of the country where the expansion theories of President McKinley have been repudiated, nor will there be, provided he conducts his administration with ordinary discernment, as he is doing, and has been doing from the commencement of his administration.

Even the New York Evening Post, which has all along been the centre of anti-imperialist agitation, emphatically takes the view that the result of the elections in those parts of the country in which the contest was waged on the McKinley expansion policy removes that question, for the present, from the field of political action. "The elections of last week," says the Post, "settled the issue of expansion so far as they show that the nation supports the administration, which stated everything upon approval of its course during the past year in the Philippines."

The Post, like many other leading Democratic papers, will not consent to the adoption of free silver as the sole issue in the next Presidential campaign. It sees no hope of success in that direction, especially as the party itself is not agreed and cannot be agreed in its support. The reason for this lies not, however, solely in the absence of other issues, but very largely in the absence in the Democratic party of any personality of sufficient size to dispute the leadership of Bryan, those leaders being barred out whose course in the campaign of 1896 makes them impossible. As the Post says: "Bryan must be the Democratic candidate in 1900, because he has both the machine and the masses of his demoralized party behind him, and because there is not even a solitary leader anywhere in the whole nation to contest his supremacy."

No man in this country occupies a position by reason of which his personal interests and personal opinion will make him a President. The nearest approach to this situation is undoubtedly Admiral Dewey, and yet it is exceedingly doubtful whether, with his want of experience in civil life, and his colorless politics, he could be elected against a strong and decided competitor.

The Republican party will make expansion the leading issue, if all things go well, and it will claim, in view of the protests that have come up from the Democratic leaders, the responsibility for what has been done in the Philippines. President McKinley is fairly entitled to the credit of a satisfactory solution of the expansion problem. The elections already held are sufficiently decisive to clearly indicate that this is to be the winning issue, provided that the outcome is to be as expected. No one talks of anybody in opposition to President McKinley for the nomination now, and it will not be surprising if the unity extends to such a degree that the whole country has to give him a practical walk over.

STUDYING GEOGRAPHY.

It is a remarkable fact that so little is known of one country by the people of another throughout the world. Very few, for instance, had heard enough about the Philippine islands to appreciate the conditions there, and the number was still less that could have located Samoa, the Ladrones, Guam, Sulu and other American possessions of the present day. Until within a few years, or even months, the South Sea islands were not exactly a blank to us, but simply a mystery; in fact, most people of our own country knew but little of the details concerning Cuba, and the definite whereabouts of the West Indies until the late war revealed the facts to us. This was all the more remarkable because of their nearness to the United States.

The same is true of South Africa. In the region where the war is raging the distances are magnificent, as they are in this country, and Americans really have about as correct a knowledge of the South African country as our British cousins have of the United States, it being but recently that the English newspapers have learned that Chicago and Omaha are not suburbs of New York city. Places we read about on the South African coast and take to be but a few miles apart, actually represent a journey of a great length as from Portland, Me., to New Orleans, and to understand the obstacles that confront the British army in going to the relief of General White at Ladysmith, it will be necessary to study the maps of the country and apply the scale of miles.

It seems a good time, when public attention is directed to South Africa, to teach the pupils in the public schools the geography of that country together with as much of the politics of the case as they can assimilate. They will learn all the readier because there is a war raging there, and there is consequently something to stimulate interest in the subject. Old boys, who were in school during the Crimean war, will remember with what interest they studied geography in those days.

THE COLES PROFESSORSHIP.

Hon. William P. Sheffield's plan for the establishment of a professorship of natural science in connection with the Townsend Industrial School, as the fruit of the bequest of the last Mrs. Coles, will, with the approval of the Rhode Island supreme court, undoubtedly succeed, and Newport will thereby be a great gainer. The amount of the fund and the good it will do depends largely upon the sale of the property given by Mrs. Coles, but as the estate is in a very desirable locality on Bellevue avenue it will doubtless bring a considerable sum, which will make the fund a substantial one, sufficient to carry out in full the wishes of Mr. Sheffield. The establishment of such a fund will be of great value to the youth of Newport, and will add materially to the courses of study now open to them. Just how such a professorship as is proposed shall be conducted is at present undetermined, but in the hands of the school committee it will unquestionably be used to good advantage. To Mr. Sheffield the city of Newport is indebted for the securing of this substantial and useful gift.

New York city is growing rapidly, if the value of new buildings can be regarded as an indication of the general material increase. In the first nine months of the present year the value of new buildings in process of erection was $97,396,195, which is not only greater than for the corresponding period in any other year, but in excess of that of the entire 12 months in any year, being more than five millions greater than was expended or engaged for building purposes in 1897, when the best previous record was made. Since October 1 new plans have been filed which will carry the record for the year well above the $100,000,000 mark.

We have already recorded the fact that the Boston & Albany company's stockholders have settled their differences and agreed upon the terms of the sale contemplated. But it appears that there is a third party to be dealt with, and whether they will find it to their interests to conform to the conditions depends on the Massachusetts legislature. The people have some interest in these matters, and should investigate for themselves. We have little doubt, however, that the legislature will confirm the preliminary arrangement.

Should it prove true that the commanding general of the Boers has fallen, it will be a serious if not a fatal blow to the prospects of the two South African republics. With the increasing strength of the British army and this catastrophe, it will be agreed pretty generally that the hopes of the Boers for victory are fallacious, and that the struggle may as well terminate now as ever. Certainly, if victories cannot be gained under present conditions they are not likely to be in the future.

Senator Cullom of Illinois contends that Hawaii has right of way in any legislation of the next Congress as compared with other dependencies of the government. He assumes in this judgment that Hawaii has precedence over the Philippines and Cuba, but even then his logic is faulty. Alaska is, on this principle, first to be provided with statehood or whatever other advantages may accrue from Congressional action. It is now 30 years since William H. Steward took possession of Alaska, the far-off country of the north.

It is refreshing to read in the case of the latest steamship fire that the captain and crew did their duty by the passengers. This will contrast strongly with some other cases of the kind and show very favorably. The women and children were provided for first, and then the male passengers. The captain and crew remained on board until the steel hull assumed a livid hue from the flames that were raging within and the heat was so intense as to make further efforts impossible.

The latest program concerning Congressman-elect Roberts is to the effect that he is to be sworn in and take his place nominally, and then will immediately resign. But what will happen in case the second part of this program is not carried out? We should say that the agreement should be put in writing and sealed with as many seals as Mr. Roberts has wives—and even then we should be suspicious.

Superintendent E. B. Andrews, formerly of Rhode Island, declines to resign the superintendency of public schools in Chicago, notwithstanding the rebuffs he is receiving from the trustees. He feels that he has the support of the greater part of the people in his school theory, and the better part, so far as intelligence is concerned, and is disposed to stick.

Senator Mason of Illinois has not yet resigned, and according to his promise is not yet under obligations to retire. His constituents may well put up with him for a brief period longer, for if we remember rightly the condition of his promised resignation was that the Philippine war should be a failure.

There is much talk about a coal famine at the present time. This does not proceed from the fact that there is not coal enough to supply the wants of the community, but that it is not available. The railroads are not prepared to ship a sufficient quantity to meet the demands growing out of the increased business of the country.

Mark Hanna insists upon it that he will not resign under fire. This reminds us of Russell A. Alger, who was equally positive in his determination. And yet he resigned.

Just now the hearts of the anti-imperialists are filled with forebodings as to the safety of Aguinaldo.

It looks as if the "men behind the guns" would be called for in Kentucky about these days.

All the Smiths are looking towards Ladysmith with wondering eyes.

THE LARGEST BRITISH ARMY EVER SENT ABROAD.

It has been officially stated that General Redvers Buller will have under his command during the present war in the Transvaal no fewer than 70,000 British troops. This is probably the largest number of men ever placed at one time under the supreme control of one leader, viewing the fighting strength of the British army (Europeans) in the great wars of comparatively modern times.

At Waterloo the Duke of Wellington had just fewer than 24,000 British troops under his command, while Lord Raglan in the Crimea, never had at one time over 26,000 Britishers fighting under him. In the Indian mutiny Lord Clyde (then Sir Colin Campbell) had but 40,000 troops, with whose assistance and the help of that portion of the Indian army which remained faithful to its allegiance, he was enabled to quell the most serious outbreak of modern times.

Going a little further back, to the time of the great and prolonged Peninsula war Wellington thought he was a fortunate man if he could direct an army corps of 30,000 British troops, while the great Marlborough, at Blenheim, led to victory, and against fearful odds, an army of 16,000 strong.

Lord Wolseley was expected, in the Egyptian war of 1885, to scatter the forces of the Mahdi, a very considerable force, consisting of over 50,000 Arabs, and to assume the practical dictatorship of the Soudan, with a British force of only 30,000 men, while Lord "Bobs," as the hero of Candahar is playfully called, that is to say, Lord Roberts, could rely on no more than 13,000 European troops to oppose the forces of the then turbulent Ameer of Afghanistan, in the Afghan war of 1878. Sir Redvers Buller is, therefore, an exceedingly fortunate man in finding himself at the head of a fighting army whose numbers exceed by 2,000 the total allied forces which Wellington commanded at Waterloo.—[Pearson's Weekly.

COST OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

When Canning remarked that nothing lied worse than facts except figures, he may have had in mind the estimates of the cost of wars made in the early stages of those conflicts. The predicted expenditure in almost every case of that sort turns out to be far too low. The British Parliament has appropriated $50,000,000 to pay the expenditures of the Transvaal war, and many of the London papers declare that these figures ought to cover the entire outlay. They are probably far astray, however.

At the time that our own Congress, three weeks after the destruction of the Maine, appropriated $50,000,000 for the national defense, the country thought that this fund would be ample to meet all the outgo which the war would cause, if war came. The increase in the expenditures for the army and navy which has already been caused since the early months of 1898, as compared with the average of the previous few years, has been, to date, more than $250,000,000, and, of course, the end is not in sight yet. In fact, in a certain degree, the increased expenditure will be continuous, for the new colonies which we have gained will necessitate the employment of a much larger army and navy than we had prior to the breaking out of the war. Then, too, there are pensions to be paid, and these will last for more than half a century to come.

England's Parliament will have to increase its appropriation far beyond the $50,000,000 mark, even though the war is likely to be much shorter than anybody a short time ago thought it would be. The transportation of between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers for a distance of 6,000 miles, and their support for several months in a region where, under the most favorable conditions, the cost of living for soldiers would be high, will entail an outlay far beyond the original estimates. The present debt of the United Kingdom, deducting the sinking fund, is in the neighborhood of $3,400,000,000, which is greater than that of any other nation except Russia, which is $3,500,000,000, and France, $1,500,000,000. It is altogether probable that the war with the South African Republic and the Orange Free State will run up Britain's debt at least $200,000,000 beyond its present line.

Wars in the modern day are exceedingly costly enterprises. The bankers and the interests and resources which they represent are personages who have to be consulted by governments when great conflicts are undertaken. In the present age the money changers are the individuals who open and shut the gates of the temple of Janus.

SALARIES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

American clergymen of all denominations are supported directly by their congregations, and it follows that the wealthier the parishioners the more salary the pastor is likely to receive. To this general rule, however, there are some notable exceptions. Thus, the Roman Catholic priest receives a fixed amount, no matter how rich his congregation may be. Some priests obtain a salary of $1,200 a year, but the usual salary of a priest working in a city is $1,000, and in the country it rarely exceeds $800. True, there are priests laboring in some large cities whose stipends are much less than $1,000, and there are priests in some exceptionally populous country districts who receive much more than $800, but these are exceptional cases. The salaries of priests and other clergymen, however, are by no means a fixed quantity, and this is doubtless the reason why no records of them are published. In the Catholic church all the other expenses must be defrayed before the priest receives his salary, and if the total amount contributed does not suffice for all purposes he has to suffer. If, on the other hand, there is a large surplus, he derives no benefit therefrom, for he cannot accept a larger salary than is prescribed by the bishop.

The same principle regulates the payment of salaries to the higher church dignitaries. Thus Archbishop Corrigan derives his salary from a tax which is levied each year on every Roman Catholic church in his diocese. His field of labor being exceptionally important, his salary is relatively large, certainly much larger than that of a Western bishop, for example, whose diocese is smaller and less wealthy. If these higher dignitaries, as a rule, receive fairly good salaries, it must be remembered that they are almost always under heavy expenses and are practically bound to spend a good deal of money each year for charitable purposes. Indeed, the same statement applies in a measure to all clergymen who receive salaries that seem at first glance to be disproportionately large when compared with those that are paid to other clergymen. For example, clergymen living in New York city, and especially those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, receive larger salaries than those which are paid to their country brethren, and mainly for two reasons—first, because the cost of living in New York city is much greater than in the country, and, second, because many more charitable appeals which cannot be disregarded are made to clergymen in this and all other large cities than are made in the country.—[New York Herald.

AS TO PORTERS' TIPS.

It was scarcely necessary for the New York Central road authorities to deny that they have any intention of abolishing the practice of "tipping" on the dining and sleeping cars of their system. They are not much more likely to adopt a rule that will add to their expenses in point of salaries to porters and waiters than most other transportation officials profiting by the same "tipping" custom.

As the great ocean liners are the stronghold of the "tipping" system the public, if it really desires relief, should point its attention in this direction first and probably would do so were it made to feel the effects as repeatedly and forcibly as ocean travelers do. Nowhere else on the planet is "tipping" as a system so perfected as on board an ocean "greyhound." Practically the traveler who resists what in this case amounts to an imposition is at the mercy of every petty official and underling of the vessel. Unless he is unusually obstinate and careless of his personal comfort he soon eries quarter and henceforth is punctilious in the matter of "tips."

The same thing is also true to some extent in many hotels. Guests find it to their advantage in the matter of obtaining ready and satisfactory service to let the waiter understand that it will be worth his while to be attentive. Certain Canadian hotels are worse in this regard, probably, than American houses, and abroad "tipping" is acknowledged to be indispensable.

As to porter "tipping" there is absolutely no excuse. None but those who have paid a first-class fare can have the privilege of paying the additional charge entitling them to sleeper or palace car accommodations. Two first-class fares ought to be sufficient to entitle the passenger to all the necessary service in a Pullman or Wagner car. Of course, if any unusual or extraordinary attention becomes necessary it is proper and right that the porter should be paid for such extra service. Further than this, "tipping" the porter is but a polite way of helping the railroads pay his salary.—[Chicago News.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl to take care of a child and to do light housework or second work. Address Box 48, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By an excellent night nurse, a position to wait on an elderly lady. Highest references. Apply to Kate L. Stark, 26 Tilden avenue.

WANTED—By a colored woman, a place as cook in family. Good city reference. Apply at 28½ Crandall court.

WANTED—A situation by a girl to do general housework or plain cooking in a private family. References from last place. Call or address 502 Thames street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must go home nights. Apply at 11 Boddington street.

WANTED—A housemaid, an experienced young colored girl; must be well recommended. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock at 15 Whitfield court.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in light housework five hours daily (Sundays excepted). Apply to Box 11, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Salesman, by wholesale tea and coffee house; one with trade and experience preferred; all communications regarded as confidential. Address with references and full information, Alexander Watson, 103 Water street, New York city.

WANTED—An active man, with $150, to handle a thrifty business in Newport. Apply at Room 50, 86 Weybosset street, Providence.

WANTED—A woman to assist with general house-work. 106 Thames street.

WANTED—Man in each town in this county to handle my patent air-tight wood weather strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Chas. J. Ford, 352 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; references. Apply 15 Gibbs avenue, first house from Bliss road.

GENERAL WANTS.

Wanted, Carpenters

To attend the public meeting of Local Union, No. 476, at Carpenters' Hall, 6 Kinsley's wharf, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Brother William J. Shields of Boston will speak on the benefits of trade organization.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Lower part of 20 Division street. Water for faucet and closet. Inquire at 5 West Marlboro street.

TO RENT—Upper tenement, new house on Green street; modern improvements. Fine view of harbor. Possession given December 1. J. A. Barker, 316 Thames street.

TO LET—Pleasant and comfortable furnished rooms, with steam heat and use of bath room, with or without board, may be found at 38 Coggeshall street. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—Furnished rooms at 33 Green street.

TO RENT—Upper part of house, 11 Central court; eight rooms, closet, hot and cold water. Apply on premises. J. M. Swan.

Not the "Old Oaken Bucket,"
—BUT—
Iron Bound, Oak Stave, Rain Water Hogsheads and a few Fresh-Emptied Whiskey Barrels,
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
Newport and New Bedford.

IF YOU WANT GOOD HELP
Drop a postal to
LEARY'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
108 Broadway

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

For Rent Unfurnished
Or For Sale.

The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial, well built house. Will sell at a moderate price or will lease. Apply to
R. C. DERBY,
108 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable tonight.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; northerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The unsettled conditions of yesterday have passed off to the northeast, after causing only very light rains in New York and New England. Today the weather in the country is generally fair, though with general cloudiness over the lake region, the Northwest and Pacific coast districts. The area of low pressure that covered the Pacific coast has moved eastward over the Rocky mountains and developed into a disturbance of considerable energy, central at 8 a. m. over the upper Missouri valley and Canadian sections to the north, with lowest pressure near 29.4 inches. No appreciable precipitation has occurred east of the Rocky mountains as yet. An extensive area of high pressure has moved down from north of the lake region and this morning covers the eastern portion of the country, with highest barometer readings at 8 a. m. of 30.4 inches over the upper St. Lawrence valley.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Nov. 16.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	47	52	51
Barometer.	29.97	30.06	30.08
Wind.	NW	NW	N
Weather.	Clear	Fair	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 36 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 21 m
Moon sets ..... 5 h 45 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 45 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 32 m
High water ..... 6 h 09 m; 18 h 37 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 36 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 21 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 43 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 34 m
High water ..... 6 h 57 m; 19 h 24 m

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 37 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 20 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 17 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 41 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 35 m
High water ..... 7 h 44 m; 20 h 11 m

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Sun rise ..... 6 h 40 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 19 m
Moon rises ..... 18 h 13 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 39 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 38 m
High water ..... 8 h 30 m; 21 h 00 m

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, November 17, 5 h 19 m, W.
Last Quarter, November 25, 1 h 35 m, E.
New Moon, December 2, 19 h 48 m, W.
First Quarter, December 9, 16 h 05 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Salesman; 4th page.
Wanted—Carpenters; 4th page.
Geo. H. Carr—Now Ready; 8th page.
E. Griffith—Golf Clubs, etc.; 8th page.
H. A. Thorndike—Hogsheads; 4th page.
Howard Orchestra—Dance Music; 1st page.
James A. Edde—H. I. Potatoes; 7th page.
Opera House—Maude Dillman; 5th page.
Wanted—Woman for Housework; 4th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—"The Good News Spreads;" 1st.
Wanted—Position to Wait on Elderly Lady; 4th.
Wanted—Situation to Take Care of Child; 4th p.
Mueller—"Three Necessary Qualities;" 5th page.
Wanted—Girl to Assist in Housework; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

On Honeyman Hill, a property containing a large Swiss villa, stable, greenhouses, bowling alleys and 92 acres of land.

Also another property containing a Queen Anne cottage, with stable, etc., and about 12 acres of land. Both are on the hill at an elevation of 120 feet and command a fine view of the ocean at the south and Narragansett Bay on the north as well as the pretty valley running north and south just west of these properties. They can now be had at tempting prices and are also for rent.

HERBERT L. DYER,
1 TRAVERS BLOCK, CORNER BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Steam and Hot Water Heating,
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Philip F. Conroy,
TELEPHONE 272. 181 THAMES ST.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Fire Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Cottage and barn on Appleby street. Lot contains about 3,900 square feet, $3,000.
Good condition and location central.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate,
197 Thames Street.

Livery Stable, Carriage House and Storage.

THE PROPERTY ON TEW'S COURT, FORMERLY USED AS ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION, IS FOR SALE. THE LOT CONTAINS ABOUT 7,500 SQUARE FEET, AND IS NEARLY COVERED BY A SUBSTANTIALLY-CONSTRUCTED BRICK BUILDING, WELL ADAPTED TO A VARIETY OF PURPOSES. IT IS NOW USED AS A LIVERY STABLE, RIDING SCHOOL AND CARRIAGE HOUSE.

A LARGE PART OF THE STRUCTURE CAN EASILY BE ARRANGED FOR A PRACTICALLY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE OF LARGE CAPACITY, SUCH AS IS GREATLY NEEDED IN NEWPORT AT THIS TIME.

THE PROPERTY IS IN GOOD REPAIR AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN. APPLY TO

T. T. PITMAN, DAILY NEWS OFFICE.

A. W. LUTHER,
Jamestown Real Estate Agency
Office at Jamestown on Ferry Wharf.

25 years' experience in Jamestown Real Estate.
SOLE AGENT FOR MANY OF THE FINEST BUILDING SITES IN JAMESTOWN.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 36.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

1. Superior family residence to let—most central, but in quiet street; heating and plumbing perfect, $360
2. For sale in a street of residences, off Spring street, a cottage with garden, $3,250
3. For sale—specially desirable for a family—healthful locality and 5 minutes from street railway cars, new house of 11 rooms; perfect order, 7,500 feet of land. Will sell under cost, accepting $5,000.

MR. TAYLOR'S OFFICE IS 124 BELLEVUE AVE. HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 320.

MARRIED.

LARSON—NELSON—In this city, 14th inst., by Rev. C. J. A. Holmgren, James Larson and Laura Nelson.
PENNOT—COTTRELL—In Tiverton, 13th inst., at the Congregational parsonage, by Rev. C. O. Parker, John A. Pennot and Bertha A. Cottrell, both of Tiverton.

DIED.

PETTY—In Fall River, 15th inst., Nellie E., wife of Wanton G. Petty, aged 47 years.
MARTIN—In Fall River, 15th inst., Euphemia, daughter of the late John B. and Elizabeth Martin, aged 26 years.
SMITH—In Fall River, 15th inst., Esther, widow of John Smith.
GARVEY—In North Tiverton, 11th inst., John Garvey, aged 39 years.
KEMPTON—In Little Compton, 14th inst., Thomas Warren Kempton, in his 33d year.
ROBINSON—In Providence, 15th inst., James O. Robinson, in his 68th year.
ORMSBEE—In Pawtucket, 15th inst., Frederick Allen, son of Samuel H. and the late Lucy C. Ormsbee, in his 23d year.
RICHARDS—In Pawtucket, 15th inst., William B. Richards.
KNIGHT—In Valley Falls, 15th inst., Eunice Knight, in her 86th year.
CONDON—In Georgetown, S. C., William C. Congdon, grandson of William P. Congdon of this city, in the 29th year of his age.
BROWN—In Fall River, 14th inst., Mary Brennan, wife of John Brown, and mother of Rev. George W. Brown, in her 70th year.
GRIMES—In Fall River, 12th inst., Patrick Grimes, aged 60 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

"Better do it than wish it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than complain because you suffer from it.

FOR RENT.

Cottage, Everett St., $500; cottage, Mann Ave., $360; cottage, Whitehall St., $315; cottage, Malbone Ave., $400; cottage, Equality Park place, $300; cottage, Malbone Ave., $240.

HALF HOUSES.

Upper, Broadway, all improvements, $25; upper, 7 Pleasant St., to sub-let, all improvements, $30; lower, 11 Bliss road, all improvements and heater, $20; lower, Brooks Ave. and Broadway, all improvements and heater, $20; lower, 33 Come St., all improvements and heater, $23; lower, 12 Spring St., all improvements $28; lower, 6 Pleasant St., all improvements, $19; Thames St., over 180, $21; Prospect Hill St., Cor. Bellevue Ave., $16.67; lower, Friendship St., after Nov. 15, all improvements, $16; upper, 90 Warner St., $12.

A few half houses from $7 to $12.50.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.

H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.

Hay, Grain, Straw, Salt.
H. L. Marsh & Co.,
Office at Elevator, near Pass. Station
Branch Store, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HORSE FOR SALE

A sound and thoroughly gentle horse, suitable for grocer or light work.
A. WIMMER, Halsey street.

Horse for Sale.

A sound and thoroughly gentle horse, suitable for coupe or heavy work. Price $160. Apply to A. Livingston Mason, Halidon Hill.

For Sale
FOUR HENHOUSES
AT FORT HILL FARM.
FRANCIS S. and STEPHEN P. BARKER

FOR SALE.

135 feet of Second-hand Iron Fence, with Posts and Two Gates.
All in good condition.
B. Bachelier, Commercial Wharf.

MILLINERY.

Pattern Hats
AND BONNETS.
M. E. Tobin, 46 & 48 Washington Square.

FALL AND WINTER
Pattern Hats and Bonnets
MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.
G. H. KIRBY, - 86 Broadway

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PATTERN
Hats and Bonnets.
N. L. MASON, - 10 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY,
Dressmaker,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston,
HAS OPENED PARLORS AT 5 MOUNT VERNON STREET.

SENATOR ALDRICH WANTED.

Desired by the President and Republican Leaders to Succeed Hanna.

According to an article published in a New York paper, some of the Republican leaders are confident that there must be a change in the chairmanship of the Republican national committee and that in order to save Ohio for McKinley Hanna must be removed from the chairmanship of the committee. The same article stated that Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island would probably be the man to fill the place if he consented to accept the position. According to the article, President McKinley's renomination of Hanna is to be complete, and that this is not only a party necessity, but a McKinley necessity, and as offering the only hope of giving Ohio's electoral vote for Mr. McKinley in 1900.

It is stated that Senator Aldrich is desired for the position by the President for several reasons. Among them is that the sound money element of the East demands some one of his character, record and attainments. Another reason given is that Senator Aldrich could raise with the least possible difficulty all the money that may be needed in the campaign. Senator Aldrich's capabilities as a political organizer are also urged as being in his favor. The article argues that since the nominee's wish in the matter of campaign manager always controls, there is but little doubt Senator Aldrich will be the next chairman of the Republican national committee, provided of course he does not decline the honor. Other Republican leaders said to favor Hanna's repudiation are Senator Foraker, Governor Bushnell, Governor-elect Nash, National Committeeman Kurtz, Representatives Grosvenor and Burton and several former representatives.

Senator Aldrich stated in an interview that he had heard nothing regarding the proposed removal of Hanna. "I have no reason to believe that there is anything in the story at all. It is the first that I have heard of any such thing," he said.

"Have you been approached as a candidate for the position which it is stated that Hanna must vacate?" Senator Aldrich was asked.

"I have not," he replied.

"Would you accept if such a position were offered you?" he was asked.

After a moment's consideration the Senator said that he thought it would be as well for him under the circumstances to say nothing about it. that there was no probability of Hanna's removal, so far as he knew, and that therefore the story was scarcely worthy of credence. From one who is close in the confidence of the Senator it was learned, however, that under no consideration would he accept the position if it was offered to him. There are many reasons why he would not accept the position, it was stated, even if Hanna is removed and the Senator from Rhode Island is approached. But according to Senator Aldrich himself there is but little likelihood, in his opinion, that the removal will be made.

DR. JEKYLL TONIGHT.

This evening in Hazard Memorial hall Mr. Earle C. Simmons will appear in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and the work done by him in the past gives promise of a good performance of the difficult dual character. The supporting company is reported to be well drilled. The cast is as follows: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Earle C. Simmons; Sir Danvers Carew, George Spooner; Dr. Lanyon, James Morrison; Abraham Poole, Adam Neff; Laborer, Charles Spooner; Servant, Addie Neff; Inspector Newcombe, G. Spooner.

The piece will be repeated Friday evening with a change of specialties. These will be given by Hermann Arnold, James Dunn, Tracy Jordan and Miss Kittie Girr. Professor Louis will accompany Miss Girr. Alfred O'Connor is the musical director, and John Greene the accompanist. A good full-dress rehearsal was held last night. The performances are for the benefit of St. Joseph's parish.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Captain Benjamin Gardner has resigned his position with the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, to take effect after Saturday. Captain Gardner will Sunday take command of steamer Herman S. Caswell, which will begin making daily trips to Dutch island to carry the men engaged in work at Fort Greble. Three times a week she will make an extra trip.

Mr. Louis W. Anthony has declined to serve on the committee appointed by the Iowa council to settle the matter of the Caswell land wanted for the improvement of Walcott avenue.

The young sporting element of the town decided that, as things were a trifle slow here, it was their duty to stir matters up. Accordingly a cock fight was arranged for last Sunday. Not much is known of the matter, as the boys are keeping quiet for fear the matter will be investigated.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold, who were married in New York Tuesday, arrived here today.

Captain Nathan King, who met with an accident recently, has now resumed his duties as custom house officer at Dutch island harbor.

Mr. James Walker is quite seriously ill.

Today is pay day at Fort Greble, and in consequence all the men who could get away came across the ferry to Newport.

COURT IN SESSION BUT A FEW MINUTES.

The common pleas division of the supreme court was in session again this morning, Judge Douglas presiding.

James Lawrence was allowed to go on his own recognizance, as had been expected. The Ledgard case went over until Monday and the case of Galvin vs. Titus also went over to next week, efforts at settlement being in progress.

The case of Crow vs. Gibson was given to a petit jury, Judge Baker appearing for plaintiff and Colonel Honey for defendant. Judge Baker offered the deposition of plaintiff, who was in New York, but Colonel Honey objected to the use of the deposition. It was an unusual situation. It is often the case that a plaintiff's counsel will ask for a continuance because his client is not able to get to court, but the court intimated that he could not remember any case in which plaintiff offered his deposition without any reason for not being present, and that where one of the parties to a contract has died the evidence of the other party is probably very carefully scrutinized, and it is right that the jury should see the person while testifying. The court thought that under the circumstances the deposition should not be allowed but that plaintiff should be ordered to testify orally. It appeared she had been under medical attendance and the case was continued to the January session and set down for the second jury time thereof.

About 10:07½ the jurors entered upon another day of liberty from court duty and at 10:14 the court adjourned to Monday at 11 a. m.

The following are the assignments of cases for next week:

Monday—Benjamin Hall, Jr., vs. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Maud S. Ledyard vs. Lewis C. Ledyard et al., executors.

Tuesday—George A. Weaver Company vs. Charles E. Brownell; Charles Wiggenhauser vs. Charles F. Frasch; John Whipple vs. Martha L. Newton, executrix; Percy A. Austin, administrator, vs. Appoline J. P. Sherman.

Wednesday—John W. Oxx vs. Charles A. Easton; State vs. Margaret Rafferty (two cases).

Thursday—Newport Water Works vs. Benjamin Hall, Jr.

The case of Clarence A. Hammett vs. Frances T. Clarke has been settled.

IN HONOR OF MR. VAN HORNE.

A reception was given last evening by a number of the colored residents of Newport to Hon. Mahlon Van Horne, United States consul at St. Thomas. The reception was arranged by a committee consisting of Dennis Owens, president; T. C. Carter, secretary, and E. O. Jackson, Robert E. Brooks, M. Johnson, A. W. Lodkey, William H. Anderson, Isaac W. Rones, O. M. Mitchell, W. H. Thompson and George Gray. A large number of colored citizens with their wives were present in Benjamin Gardiner Commandery hall in the Gas company's building to meet Mr. Van Horne, and during the evening there was an informal program, with William H. Watson as master of ceremonies, including music by the Osgood orchestra and brief remarks by several of those present. Mr. Van Horne spoke appreciatingly of the warm hospitality and the uniform kindnesses which had been extended to him since his return from the West Indies, and continuing gave an interesting description of the island of St. Thomas and its people. A collation was served during the evening, and the very pleasant occasion was concluded with a promenade and dancing.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Councilman Kelley of Pawtucket was in town today.

—Mrs. William R. Travers went to New York this afternoon.

—Mr. Lyman C. Josephs has closed his cottage for the season.

—Improvements are being made to the interior of the Perry House.

—Mrs. John Y. Stewart is visiting Mrs. Denham in Providence.

—Mrs. W. J. Gadyman and her son have gone to Washington for a few weeks.

—Fishing steamer Hattie and Harbor Transportation hauled out today at Crowley's yard.

—Port Steward W. A. Sullivan has gone to New London to prepare the New Hampshire for service.

—The steam roller is at work on Young street, a part of which has been covered with crushed stone.

—Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been elected stockholders of the Newport Reading Room.

—Assistant Boatswain J. Johnson has been detached from the Constellation and is assigned to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Dixie, and detailed to that vessel when commissioned.

—Mrs. Haddock of Kingston, Penn., widow of Mr. Samuel F. Haddock, a former well-known resident of Newport, came to Newport today. Her sons, John C. Haddock, the late Isaac Haddock and William Haddock, were formerly well-known residents of Newport.

—A long distance telephone message this morning states that fire, due to the explosion of a lamp, caused the destruction of a cottage on Block Island owned by Captain Dodge. The building is said to have been burned to the ground. The inmates had a narrow escape, the wife of the owner jumping from a window.

—A special session of the appellate division of the supreme court was held this afternoon, Judge Douglas presiding, to hear the petition of Annie R. Stewart for divorce from William R. Stewart; the charge being non-support and desertion. Colonel Honey called the plaintiff and her sister to testify, and the divorce was granted.

—Today work on the granolithic sidewalks on Thames and Spring streets was finished for the season and it is expected that the work on Broadway will be completed this afternoon. The men will return to Boston and the work will be over until warmer weather next year. The sidewalks have been completed as far as already announced in the News.

Chili Will Hold Moore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Wilson, at Santiago, Chili, stating that upon his application the Chilian government has agreed to hold Moore, the embezzling Boston bank clerk, for a short time longer, if the officers from Massachusetts who are to take him to the United States do not delay their coming.

Knights of Labor Guests of the City of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which is being held in this city, were guests of the city this forenoon, and were given an excursion down the harbor. There was no morning session of the assembly.

Citizens' Candidate for Mayor of New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Henry Howland has accepted the nomination of the Citizens' committee for mayor.

The Texas at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—United States battleship Texas, Captain Sigsbee, from Hampton Roads, arrived here at noon today.

TIDAL WAVE AND TYPHOON.

Hundreds of Houses Destroyed and Shipping Wrecked.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—Steamer Empress of China brings details of the Shidsouaka tidal wave, which caused fearful loss of life and property in Japan October 8. The wave swept in between the banks of the river Suzukawa with almost incredible rapidity, carried off 50 houses and drowned 78 inmates. Hundreds of other houses were submerged. The wave attained a height of about 35 feet.

On the same date of the tidal wave Japan experienced the most severe typhoon which has visited that country in many years. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and several steamships and dozens of native craft were wrecked. But the worst casualty of all was the blowing of a heavily laden passenger train from a bridge near Utsomaya, 100 miles from Tyko, in the Hoki river, which was swollen by heavy rains. The train consisted of two locomotives, three break vans, one first-class car, two second-class and three third-class cars. Fifty passengers are believed to have been drowned, twenty bodies having been already recovered. Of those saved 30 were severely injured. This hurricane was preceded at Tokio by almost 64 hours of continuous rain.

Accounts of marine disasters come in from every Japanese port. Japanese steamer Toyokawa Maru, loaded with lumber from the Kure naval post, left Toyohashi for Kure September 23, and has not since been heard from. Wreckage supposed to be a portion of the ship was picked up on the beach at Toyohashi.

G. P. Greathouse, who was consul general of the United States at Kangawa, Japan, from 1886 to 1889, died at Seoul October 21. At the time of his death Mr. Greathouse was advisor to the Corean government. The Emperor of Corea paid all funeral expenses and ordered an escort of 200 soldiers to attend the obsequies. Mr. Greathouse was the author of a book on Corean folk lore.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Their Houses in China Stoned and Then Set on Fire.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 16.—The Empress of China brings the following Oriental advices: Just before the steamer sailed, a series of murders committed in Shangh Tung Chin were reported, the victims being subordinate Chinese officials. The murders were in revenge for alleged high-handed treatment of Chinese peasants by army officers.

Serious rioting by Chinese is reported at Koken On, in Changse. Houses of missionaries were stoned and afterwards set on fire, while the station there was destroyed. All the missionaries were taken safely to adjoining towns.

Stories are current respecting the display of French jealousy in South China. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Courier d'Haiphong mentions piracy prevailing in the Canton delta, and says also that the English have made this state of affairs a pretext for sending a gunboat up the West river. The same paper says that the English wish to police Kwang Tung and Kwangsi for their exclusive profit, as was done in Egypt, and advises the French government to take necessary measures in order that they may not operate alone. It is reported at Hong Kong that the French consuls there and at Canton have urgently requested the dispatch of a gunboat from Saigon.

The Hankow-Canton railway is now regarded as a certainty, contracts for its construction having been let with the proviso that work would be commenced within six months.

It is evident from the tone of the Japan and China newspapers that the relations between Russia and Japan are far from amiable, official statements to the contrary notwithstanding. An indication is the positive statement emanating from Shanghai that the Russian government has protested to the Chinese government against Chinese students being sent to Japan, also against the engagement of Mr. Yano as adviser to the Chinese government, and against Japanese officers being engaged to train the Chinese army.

LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

Number and Size of Both on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has just made public the results of the investigation which he has made into the number of loans and deposit accounts, rates of interest and resources of the combined banks of the United States in the years 1889, 1894 and 1899. In collecting this data nearly 10,000 reports from banks have been examined and compiled. The general deductions from the investigation covering the last 10 years are given by the comptroller as follows:

First, that the number of individual depositors in the banks of the United States is constantly increasing.

Second, that there is a demand from borrowers for the use of the greater proportion of the deposits of banks, and while the number of individual borrowers is increasing, the depositors greatly outnumber the borrowers and the increase in the number of borrowers is much less than the increase in the number of depositors.

Third, that growth of the banking system is being characterized by a gradually lessening rate of interest charged on loans.

Fourth, that a gradually lessening rate of interest is being paid upon deposits.

Fifth, that, considering the larger clientage of national and savings banks, the average deposit of the individual or corporation is slowly increasing.

Sixth, that the average size of the loans, all classes of banks considered, has not varied much in the last decade.

Seventh, that the aggregate individual deposits for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting, and statistics as to non-reporting banks obtained by tax returns to the commissioner of internal revenue, are $7,513,954,361 in 12,801 banks.

Eighth, that the aggregate loans for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting, and statistics as to non-reporting banks obtained from tax returns to the commissioner of internal revenue, are $5,751,467,610 in 12,801 banks.

DURHAM SUSPENDED.

Pilot in Charge of Ferryboat Chicago Responsible for Collision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The local board of United States inspectors of steam vessels has made the following report on the collision between ferryboat Chicago and steamship City of Augusta on the morning of October 31 last: "We have carefully examined the evidence in this case, and the board is of the opinion that the collision was entirely due to want of care and to negligence on the part of William Durham, pilot in charge of ferry-boat Chicago, in not keeping proper lookout and trying to cross the bow of steamship City of Augusta in violation of rule 11 of the pilots' rules; and for such violation of the rules and gross negligence in navigating his vessel we suspend the license of said William Durham for a period of six months, and exonerate Henry C. Daggett of the City of Augusta from all blame."

SECURED NO BOOTY.

Daring Break in the Express Car of a Lake Shore Train.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the News from Erie, Penn., says: A gang of masked men boarded Lake Shore train No. 2 at Ashtabula, where it stopped to take water at 1 o'clock this morning, and at a lonely place called Dock Junction, two miles east of Conneaut, when the express messenger stepped from one car to another one of the gang sprang into the car and broke into several packages. Before he could get to the money envelopes the messenger returned and gave the alarm. The other members of the gang, who were standing guard, pulled the bell rope and when the train stopped made their escape in the darkness. So far as known the robbers did not secure any booty. The men wore masks and were well armed.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Fall River Manufacturers Want Some Things Explained.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 16.—Secretary Whitehead of the Textile Council has received a letter from Secretary Rounseville of the Manufacturers' Association, in reply to the operatives' communication, naming November 23 as the date when it would expect to receive an answer to its demand for an increase of wages amounting to 10 per cent, and suggesting a board of arbitration to hear the respective claims.

The manufacturers' note received today says that certain points in the operatives' letter are not clear, and invites them to send five representatives to confer with a like committee of the employers at a convenient date. It is probable that the Textile Council will accept this invitation. A meeting has been called for tonight to consider it.

NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

Sixty-Four Shooting Stars Seen by Harvard Astronomers.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The shooting star shower early this morning was nearly a failure from an unprofessional standpoint. The astronomers at the Harvard observatory with their instruments all in working order seem fairly satisfied with the meagre display, although they admitted that it did not come up to their expectations. Still, 64 wanderers from inter-stellar space were sighted, of which number over three quarters seemed to shoot out from the constellation of Leo.

The weather was very favorable after 1:30 o'clock, the sky being practically clear. Better results are looked for tonight, when the watch will be continued.

Only a Few at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the sky cleared and Professors Young and Reed, who had been on the lookout for the meteoric shower, saw several, but there was no general display. Up to midnight the sky was filled with clouds and only a few stray Leonids could be seen for brief intervals as they shot below the clouds.

Killed while Fooling with His Father's Revolver.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 16.—While fooling with his father's revolver this morning, Harry, the 10-year-old son of James Martin, a night watchman who resides in the Lorraine district, shot himself in the stomach and died an hour later from the effects of the terrible wound made from close range by a 32 calibre bullet. The lad took the revolver from his father's pocket, while the latter was at breakfast in an adjoining room.

New York Selling No Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The banks and the trust companies in this city had up to noon manifested no disposition to avail themselves of the government's offer to purchase $25,000,000 of its bonds.

Stove Lining Cement.

A substitute for stove bricks, to be used in making and repairing linings in coal stoves, furnaces and ranges.

10 lb. package for 25c.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

WALSH BROTHERS,
222 Thames Street.

Removal!

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS FROM 71 MILL ST. TO

32 MILL STREET.

Bells of all kinds put in and repaired.

Christmas Kittens

Orders are already being taken at THE OASIS KENNELS, reserving Persian and Angora kittens for Christmas gifts. Choice should be made early to secure kittens being held.

97 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

A. Livingston Mason,

(Trustee Estate of Isaac Hartshorn.)

CARE and MANAGEMENT of ESTATES.

HALIDON HALL, NEWPORT.

61 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE. Rooms 44 and 45.

Three Necessary Qualities.

Your optician must be competent, careful and experienced.
His glasses must give you perfect sight, be comfortable and becoming.
His prices must be no higher than necessary.

To some people the last quality is the most important. For supposed lower prices they will risk their eyes to some INEXPERIENCED OPTICIAN.

WHY RUN ANY CHANCES?

You don't have to pay me any more and can be sure that your eyes will be properly looked after and the best glasses given.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

MUELLER,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
196 Bellevue Ave.

Spice-cured Corn Beef

—AND—

Savoy Cabbage

—AT—

H. F. ROONEY'S,

251 THAMES STREET.

Avoid Typhoid Fever.

DRINK

Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 190 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Water.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.50 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
212 Thames Street. 6 Casino Building.

NEW LINES OF

Furniture Cretonnes,
Latest fall patterns, at
12 1-2c. and 15c. a yard.

Furniture Chintz,
Pretty patterns, at
8c. per yard.

Furniture Denims,
Latest patterns in imitation of imported goods, at
12 1-2c. per yard.

Silkalines,
In latest patterns and solid shades, at 8c., 10c. and 12 1-2c. per yar

Curtain Muslins,
In dots, stripes and fancy figures, from
8c. to 22c. per yard.

Window Scrims,
6c., 8c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Levy's
78 BROADWAY.

Morrow Coaster and Brake

Put in any wheel for $7.50.

I have removed my shop from 168 Thames street to 6 Marlboro street, where I will be pleased to serve my old customers as well as new that will favor me.

Wheels rented and shipped. Wheels stored for the winter.

All kinds of repairing, brazing and calcinizing at lowest prices; work guaranteed.

Engines and boilers repaired, sold and exchanged.

Geo. W. Smith,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
6 MARLBORO STREET.

Second-hand Carriages for Sale.

FLUDDER BROTHERS, 15 Beach St.

THE ALLEN.

Restaurant and Oyster House.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

139 Thames Street.

D. B. ALLEN. J. T. ALLEN.

WHAT WE WILL NOT DO.

We will not wear out or tear your cloths with machinery as we do no machine work. We will not disappoint you, but will deliver your goods promptly at such time as you may designate. We will not charge you more than the steam laundry. Just try us and you will be convinced we are not excelled by any laundry in the city.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY, 155 PROSPECT HILL ST. Offices 120 and 174 Thames St.

Spalding's Football Goods!

Rugby and Association Footballs from $1 to $5.
Football Jackets for 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. and $1.
Football Pants for 75c., $1.25, $1.50 up to $4.50.
Shin Guards for 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.15 and $1.35.

Morrill's Nose Mask.
Spalding's Head Harness.
Spalding's Official Football Guide.

LANDERS & SON,
67 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK

Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Here's a Novelty!

16 year old Whiskey,

Bottled in Bond.
The famous old Mammoth Cave Bourbon.

FOR SALE BY

D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 to 20 Kinsley's Wharf,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Fresh Table Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 136-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, November 16.

Fisher and Carroll in the Slap-Bang Absurdity

"THE LOBSTER."

Management of the Author, Edgar Selden.
YOU ALL KNOW

Fisher and Carroll, Lawrence and Harrington, Helene Salinger, Tom Ricketts, Sylvia Starr, H. R. Hanlon, Gertrude Fort, Harry Speck, Addie Shay, Courtney and Woods, Mazee Marion, Charles E. Taylor
—AND—
17 OTHERS—17

All Star Cast. Nothing but Laughs.

Carload of Scenery. Gorgeous Girls. Tinkling Tunes.
"The Lobster is Served Hot."
Prices, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

OPERA HOUSE.
ONE SOLID WEEK, COMMENCING
Monday, November 20.

America's Greatest Repertoire Star,

Maude Hillman,

Supported by Her Own Company and Grand Concert Orchestra, Augmented by

Snelling's Vaudeville Entertainers.

REPERTOIRE:
Monday Evening, "Special Delivery."
Tuesday Evening, "The Land of the Living."
Wednesday Matinee, "A Hidden Path."
Wednesday Evening, "Guilty, Without Crime."
Thursday Evening, "Shall No. 2."
Friday Evening, "The New South."
Saturday Matinee, "The Broker's Daughter."
Saturday Evening, "Oliver Twist."
PRICES: Evening, 10c., 20c., 30c.
Matinee, 10c. and 20c.
No Wires. A Continuous Performance.
Monday Night, Ladies' Night

HAZARD MEMORIAL HALL.

Thursday and Friday Evenings, Nov. 16 and 17.

THE DRAMA

Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde!

By a Strong Company of Amateurs Headed by

E. C. SIMMONS.

For the Benefit of St. Joseph's Parish.
Tickets 50c. and 25c.
Sale of Tickets at the Hall Thursday and Friday Afternoons, Nov. 16 and 17.

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FILMS, PLATES, SENSITIVE PAPERS AND GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS. DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.
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Which uses flat indestructible Records. Call and hear it. Price $18.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES AND AMATEUR ELECTRICAL GOODS.
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ROOM 4, OVER 201 THAMES STREET.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

"REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
209 Thames Street.

Telephone 121-2.

SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
COUCHES,
CHAIRS.

Hair Stuffed. Best material. Good Styles.

GEO. NASON, 28 High Street.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats

TO LET BY THE HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

A MUSHROOM INTOXICANT.

Fungus Growth That Exhilarates or Kills Ranked with Opium.

One of the most conspicuous growths at present in birch and fir plantations in the highlands is the beautiful but deadly fly agaric, Amanita muscaria. It is known under this name because in former time an infusion of it was used for fly poison, and probably from this circumstance our English word mushroom is derived. The old French word for fly was mousche, and the plant that killed it was called mouscheron. The name became extended in its meaning, and, instead of being confined to this species, was taken to signify mushrooms in general. Of the many poisonous mushrooms that grow in the woods, this seems to be the only one which has acquired popular recognition. Its bright scarlet cap covered with warts or spongy scales, the huge size to which it sometimes attains, its universality of growth and its abundance combine to bring it conspicuously into notice. It is variable in color, being found scarlet, carmine, orange, greenish yellow, pale brown or even white in hue, and is often mistaken for edible species in common use, an error the more likely to occur from its variable color. Although it is constantly spoken of as the most poisonous of mushrooms, it is not so deadly as some allied species, but its poison is most active and has caused numerous accidents. Its action upon most persons is that of a narcotic resembling opium in its more immediate effects. A single specimen has caused death when eaten in the fresh state, and a little of the juice of it injected under the skin of small birds has killed them in a few hours. The toxic principle, however, seems to be partially removed by heat and entirely so by boiling, as a dog has been known to exist on boiled fly agarics for weeks, while the smallest quantity of the decoction would have killed it in a day.

Although the fly agaric is highly poisonous in this country, where instances are recorded of its having proved fatal to many who have eaten it, it is largely consumed in the north of Russia and in Scandinavia. The peasantry about Nice and in Savoy are also said to use it as food. It is either eaten fresh or dried and strung for winter use, but before being used it is well macerated in salt and vinegar until all the poisonous properties are extracted. Whether the plant is less active on the Continent than with us or whether the poisonous principle is rendered inert by the process which it undergoes is uncertain. Frederic Gerard, a Frenchman, maintains that the amanitine, or muscarine, as the poison of this mushroom is named, in particular can be entirely dissolved out of the tissues of the plant by first soaking it for some hours in salt and water and afterward boiling it in fresh water before being dressed and eaten. In the presence of a commission appointed by the Sanitary Association of Paris he showed the means of eliminating the noxious principles from these deadly plants, and he and his family made a plentiful repast of the mushrooms so prepared. This mode of preparation of poisonous mushrooms is not always effective, for cases are on record of persons losing their lives from eating the fly agaric so prepared. The wife of Czar Alexis I died after partaking of the mushroom prepared for her during Lent. The poison is not killed or rendered inert by this process, but is simply dissolved entirely out of the fibres of the mushrooms and held in solution by the water as active as ever. There seems no doubt, however, that the plant is eaten on the Continent, for Cooke says that two instances have come under his notice of persons possessed of some botanical knowledge who had resided in Russia and had there partaken of this mushroom.

The Ostiacks, the Kamtschatdales and other inhabitants of Asiatic Russia use it as an intoxicant. Its intoxicating power is strongest when eaten raw. Langsdorff says the most powerful effect is produced by drying the fungus and swallowing it without mastication. This seems to bring on a state of inebriation closely bordering upon delirium, and is usually accompanied, more or less, with spasmodic affections. It is decocted with the runners of the willow-herb, Epilobium angustifolium, or the fruit of the whortleberry, Vaccinium uliginosum, and made into a highly intoxicating liquor called monka mohe by the Russians. This practice, common enough among the tribes of northern Asiatic Russia, is now confined almost entirely to the nomadic Korjakes, a people inhabiting a region near the Gulf of Penyhinsk, Behring strait. The intoxicating liquor from this mushroom was much used among all the tribes of northern Asiatic Russia until they came in closer contact with the Russians, from whom they learned the habit of drinking spirits.

Keenan says that the habitual use of this liquor completely shatters the nervous system, and its sale by Russian traders to the natives has been made a penal offence. Like the opium trade in China, however, in spite of the strongest prohibitions a profitable business is done. The mushroom does not grow on the barren steppes over which these nomadic tribes wander, and the Russian trader can demand almost fabulous prices for the intoxicating mushrooms. A reindeer may be had in exchange for one or two mushrooms, and twenty dollars' worth of furs may be bought with a single specimen. They are generally collected in hot weather and strung up to dry, but they are more prized when found already dried in the ground. In the latter case their intoxicating qualities are more powerful than when artificially prepared. When naturally dried the mushroom is rolled up like a bolus and swallowed by the natives without mastication, which they say disorders the stomach. One large or two small specimens are sufficient to produce a pleasant intoxication for a whole day, and if water be drunk immediately after the narcotic principle is increased and the sensation prolonged. Three or four mushrooms diluted in a decoction of willow-herb or whortleberry would make a large company drunk.

So enduring are the effects of this poison that persons have been intoxicated by eating the flesh of a reindeer which had been killed shortly after feeding upon the mushroom, and children have been poisoned with milk of women under the influence of this intoxicant. The desired narcotic effect comes on from one to two hours after the mushroom has been swallowed. A wild and furious excitement is produced, but does not seem to be followed by any unpleasant results. In some cases the symptoms are often accompanied by extraordinary agility and enormous increase of muscular strength. Instances are recorded of men under the influence of this poison running 10 miles, carrying on their backs a sack of flour weighing 120 pounds, which in their normal condition they could barely lift. These people personify this mushroom and assert that they are only obeying its behests when they commit suicide or other crimes under its influence. They have recourse to the use of this intoxicant when they wish to fortify themselves for premeditated assassination.

The acrid principle possessed by this mushroom is the same as that which is found in hashish and Indian hemp. It is one of the commonest of Scandinavian plants, and the inhabitants of that region have been long acquainted with its intoxicating properties.—[Edinburgh Scotsman.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Within three weeks the Fifty-sixth Congress will meet and organize. Since its predecessor adjourned a great deal has happened. Great responsibilities wait upon its wisdom. Even the experienced and seasoned members will be confronted by new conditions, while the freshmen in the halls of national legislation will have all they can do to acquit themselves like sagacious lawgivers, even with all the help they can obtain from the steering committees. Problems will arise, or rather they are now waiting, which have never come to the front before, and though almost all the members, both old and new, are without doubt committed to some definite line of policy, they will find the proper working out of detail to be a much more difficult matter than it is to hold and defend general opinions.

The change in the speakership will be another variation of conditions whose results are yet to be tested. While Mr. Reed was there he was a known quantity. Some liked him; some disliked him; not a few feared him. But in a given situation all knew pretty well what he would do and governed themselves accordingly. The adjustment of the Speaker to the members might be in some respects sharp and abrupt; but it was never vague. Now, for a time at least, the relations must be different. His successor, General Henderson, is a man who has been well liked on the floor of the House, and is familiar with the routine of that body. It is not expected that he will maintain the same rigidity of discipline that characterized Mr. Reed's administration, but perhaps he can accomplish as desirable results by diplomacy. In any event he will need a good degree of firmness and independence to withstand all the assaults for place and patronage that will be made upon him in his organization of committees—a work upon which he is doubtless already engaged.

Congressmen are considerably like school children. After selecting a head, their next business is to test his temper, gauge his limitations and sound his availability for personal and political ends. So, the sooner a new Speaker finds out that even for his own protection he must carry a strong and steady hand, the better it will be for him and for the country. But there are also influences from without as well as from within against which he must guard. There are rumors that the lobby proposes to exploit its chances once more under the new regime. During Speaker Reed's incumbency the lobby had rather a hard time of it. A very few of the old guard remained at their posts, more from force of habit than hope of gain, but they did not show forth in the alluring light of former years. No lavish entertainments, no princely expenditures have marked their recent operations. They have seemed more like ancient splendor gone to seed than forces to be reckoned with in current legislative enterprises.

But there are signs that a renaissance of the lobby along former lines will be attempted this coming winter. Colonel Tom Ochiltree of Texas and New York, who, since he ceased to be a Congressman, has continued to haunt the scene of so many former good dinners, has found a responsible employer, it is said, and will blossom out as a giver of dinners himself, for a purpose. But the days have passed when triumphs like those of the late Sam Ward can be repeated. They are gone with the old duelling days and other traditions of life at the nation's capital. It may be possible to revive the vulgar side of lobbying but the aesthetic side has departed forever, and there is therefore no further excuse for toleration of the evil; so it is hoped that the wiles of Colonel Ochiltree and his congeners will find little encouragement.—[Boston Transcript.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. James V. Parker will close his cottage this week.

The Goddard estate on John street is being extensively improved.

—Mme. E. C. Cortazzo and Miss Cortazzo sailed for Europe on the Oceanic.

—Officer Esleeck of the police force has been granted a leave of absence.

—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., and family will spend the winter here.

—Rev. Father Dowaing of Taunton, formerly of this city, was in town yesterday.

—The family of Mr. Walter Busseli, the Casino caterer, will remain here all winter.

—Mr. C. L. F. Robinson returned last night from an extended visit to New York.

—The troops at Fort Adams received their pay from the government yesterday.

—The tennis courts at the Casino, which have been in charge of Mr. J. Thomas Moran, were closed yesterday.

—The second of the whist tournaments at the Business Men's Association will begin tonight. There are many entries.

—Mr. Walter Goffe's condition is slightly improved and Colonel Andrew K. McMahon is reported out of danger.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Braman will leave tonight for a visit to their daughter, Mrs. R. N. Fell, at Ashbourne, Penn.

—Repairs are being made to the Norman house on Spring street, recently purchased by H. J. Jones. The pine trees along the Spring street front have been cut down.

—Word has been received from Second Lieutenant Joseph T. Sweeney, Forty-third regiment, United States volunteer infantry, on board transport Meade at New York, to the effect that he has been promoted to first lieutenant. The Meade sailed today from New York for Manila, by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal.

—The Newport Artillery gave a social last evening at its armory on Clarke street, which was arranged by a committee consisting of Lieutenant Frank S. Patterson, chairman; Corporal R. G. Biesel and Privates Frank N. Fullerton, William I. Kelley and David Childs. There was a large attendance and music for dancing was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra.

—Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., is erecting a fine mansion near White Plains, N. Y., which it is expected will be ready for occupancy during the first week in December. The structure, which will be 100 by 60 feet, is after the Colonial style of architecture, with various modifications. The site is so high that from many rooms a fine view may be obtained of Long Island sound. The Harrimans have

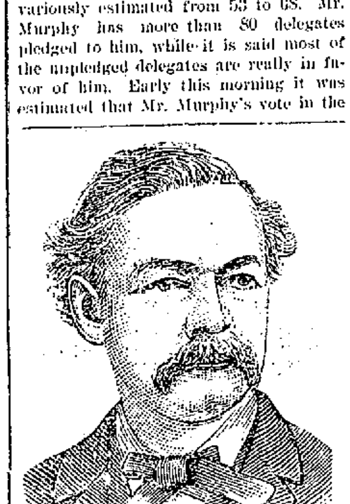
A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

FOUR TO SPARE.

Collins Gets a Majority of Democratic Delegates in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—It was not until early this morning that complete returns were received from all of the 25 wards of the city on the voting at last night's Democratic caucuses. The result of the primaries shows that there are 150 delegates favorable to the nomination of Hon. Patrick A. Collins for mayor, four more than are necessary for a choice. Among the delegates not in favor of Mr. Collins there are a number unpledged, variously estimated from 53 to 68. Mr. Murphy has more than 80 delegates pledged to him, while it is said most of the unpledged delegates are really in favor of him. Early this morning it was estimated that Mr. Murphy's vote in the



HON. P. A. COLLINS.

convention would not exceed 146, if indeed it came up to that mark.

The friends of Mr. Murphy say they are pleased over the good showing made in the face of difficulties, and that his opponent will have no walk-over. The Collins faction are also well pleased with the outcome of the voting, and assert that their man is sure of the nomination. The contest was one of the most animated ever known in Boston, and the voting was very heavy.

Senator-Elect of Nebraska Hayward Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov 16.—A special to the Times-Herald from Nebraska City, Neb., dated November 15, says: It has become definitely known that Senator-elect M. L. Hayward is suffering from progressive paralysis, and has sustained a lesion on one of the vessels of the right lobe of the brain. He is still able to articulate and retains his consciousness, but his right arm is without power or feeling. His physicians have little hope of his recovery.

Turkish Concession for a Railway Extension.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—It is authoritatively announced that the Turkish government has approved the concession to the Deutsche Bank of a railway extension to Bassorah, a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey, 270 miles southeast of Bagdad.

Transports Sail from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Transport Meade, with the Forty-third United States volunteer infantry on board, sailed for Manila, passing Sandy Hook at 8:40 a. m. Transport McPherson, for San Juan, sailed three hours earlier.

Prince Bismarck's Biographer Dead.

LEIPZIG, Nov. 16.—Herr Moritz Busch, author of a life of Prince Bismarck, died here today.

A Rhode Island Pension.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Original, widow's (special Nov. 4)—Minors of Owen Goodwin.

Georgia House Demands Free Coinage of Silver.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—The Georgia house of representatives yesterday passed a set of resolutions calling for the election of United States Senators by direct vote, for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, demanding the early construction of the Nicaragua canal, and declaring the tax of 10 per cent on the issue of state banks and the national war tax oppressive and unjust.

ACCORDED A HEARING.

Pennsylvania Councils of Junior Order of American Mechanics.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The Pennsylvania Councils of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, recently suspended by the national council on charges of insubordination, rebellion, attempts to disrupt and destroy the order, and violation of its rules and obligations, have been accorded a hearing by the supreme judiciary, which body will render a decision in a few days. This is the first meeting of the body for the purpose of conducting a trial in the history of the order.

The trial, the result of which will affect over 200,000 members, is really to determine whether the order in this state shall have greater representation in the national council.

Puddling and Rolling Mills Shut Down.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 16.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company has suspended operations in all its local puddling and rolling mills. The cause assigned is an exhausted coal supply, resulting from the car famine, which has affected industrial establishments all over the state. Fully 1,500 workmen will be idle for an indefinite time.

PRICE OF KIPLING'S AUTOGRAPH.

A West Philadelphia girl who is an enthusiastic autograph collector has recently added Rudyard Kipling to her collection at a cost of $2.50. From her experience it would seem that the English poet is not such an "absent-minded beggar" as he pictures Tommy Atkins to be. On the contrary, he believes in turning everything to a good account, and it is evidently this belief, rather than a mercenary motive, that prompts him to place a valuation of $2.50 on every autograph he scribbles. It must not be inferred that he pockets the proceeds. The West Philadelphia girl sent a modest request for an autograph, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, as is her custom. In reply she received a printed slip from Mr. Kipling's secretary setting forth in brief that Mr. Kipling would be pleased to furnish his autograph upon payment of $2.50 to any charity which the collector might prefer, a receipt for which should immediately be sent to him. She donated the sum to the Children's Country Week Association, forwarded the receipt to Mr. Kipling, and the other day received the autograph.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 206 Spring street, Telephone 774-1.

Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY,

CHIROPODIST AND ELECTROLYSIAN,

Office, 59 Spring St., Newport, R. I. Open Evenings. Orders may be left at Sabury's Shoe Store.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport avenue.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

176 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

Engineers and Contractors for Concrete Masonry.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives, Stable Floors, Water Tight Cellars.

Wm. Shepley, Newport Agt.,

OAK STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office Commercial Wharf.

CLOTHING.

Wright's Health Underwear

(DOUBLE TEXTURE)

AT COST

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

174 Thames St

New and stylish Overcoatings for fall and winter wear in great variety at

OTTO'S,

244 Thames St.

"Lamson & Hubbard."

The best hat for the lowest price. All the leading shapes. Color and wear guaranteed.

NEIL McLENNAN,

208 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLennan, 198 Thames St.

ONLY $2.75

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 50 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Carlton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 12-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid; cloth button ornaments. This cape is a fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT SEPT. 27, 1899.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6:15, *6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:15, 2:15, 2:15, 3:15, 3:15, 4:15, 4:15, 5:15, 5:15, *6:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, *9:15, *10:15 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:15, 2:15, 2:15, 3:15, 3:15, 4:15, 4:15, 5:15, *6:15, 6:15, *6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 p. m.

* To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 60 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:45 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining here until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. R. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, New York.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:57	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	c*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston,		10 03	1 03	3 00
Providence,		11 11	2 10	4 15
Newport, arr.,	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 10
	A M	P M	P M	P M

*Daily, except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:19 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington 10:32 A. M.

c Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River), leaving Washington at 5:00 P. M.; Baltimore 5:58 P. M., Philadelphia 8:10 P. M., due at Wickford Junction 5:14 A. M.; Newport, 6:35 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WINTER BOARD,

A few rooms now vacant at Nason Cottage. Sanitary plumbing, hot water heat, house comfortable and pleasant.

GEO. NASON, 26 Mill Street.

ROBES and BLANKETS!

50 styles to select from. We see the advisability of pricing these goods now to move them, rather than wait until spring. You will find our prices for the next ten days reduced according to quantities and styles.

Almost every household has a canary or a parrot. We sell annually tons of BIRD FOOD, which we secure direct from the grower mixed and packet, or sell in bulk at lowest prices.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,

19, 21 & 23 BROADWAY.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at

Reduced Rates

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Terminal Station, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. Return, 6:12, 8:42, 10:42 a. m.; 12:42, 3:48, 4:42, a6:00, 6:42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; 12:15, 4:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:20, 6:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.

e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.

C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Sept. 18,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days, 8 a. m. Leave Providence, week days, 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90 cents.

R. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE, NEWPORT.

On and after October 5, 1899.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10.00, (U. S. Mail); 11 a. m.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 p. m.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:00, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9 a. m.; 12:30, 4 p. m.

Leave Newport—9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 4:30 p. m.

Subject to change without notice.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR SALE.

New House on Elliot Place,

Belonging to J. F. Maybury.

HEATED BY HOT WATER. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE AS OWNER IS ABOUT TO LEAVE CITY. A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO GET A HOME AT A REASONABLE PRICE. APPLY TO

DAVIS & WARD,

169 THAMES STREET.

Accident

policy for $10,000 will cost you only $8.58 per quarter and will pay $5,000 for the loss of two hands, two feet, one hand and one foot, eye sight; $2,500 for loss of leg, $1,250 loss of one hand or one foot, or an indemnity of $25 per week should you be disabled from performing usual occupation by reason of accident. All benefits are double above if accident occurs on public conveyances.

Central Accident Co.,

OF PITTSBURG, PENN.,

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent.

Office in the Daily News Building.

An office in the new part of the Daily News building, which has been let temporarily, is now for rent. Possession may be had at once. The rent includes heat and janitor's service. Apply to

T. T. PITMAN.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

For Rent for Season of 1899,

AT RENFREW PARK.

The situation of these cottages is unexcelled, being on Purgatory avenue at the east end of the celebrated bathing beach, and so arranged that each cottage has a full view of the ocean. The cottages have from 10 to 12 rooms each, and are built and furnished in first-class style with all modern improvements. Bathhouses to go with each cottage. Well equipped stables on the grounds. Apply to Agents, or to P. J. Murphy, 15 Spring street.

FOR SALE!

Desirable Building Lots on Spring Street, Narragansett Avenue and Hammond Street,

IN SMALL SIZE LOTS AND AT MODERATE PRICES TO QUICK PURCHASERS.

GROCERIES.

Choice Rhode Island Potatoes, 65c. per bushel.

—AT—

James A. Eddy's,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE NO. 110.

Seidlitz Powders,

Tin boxes, full weights, 20c. a box.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 2 for 25c.
Belladonna Plasters, 2 for 25c.
Phenyo-Caffein Pills, 18c. a box.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, 20c. a box.
Quinine Pills, Sharpe & Dohme's 2-grain, gelatine coated, bottles containing 100 pills, 39c.
Quinine Pills, S. and D., 2-grain, gelatine coated, 10c. a dozen; 4 dozen for 25c.
Tooth Powder, superior quality, largest bottles, 25c.
Tooth Brushes, finest made, 15c. and 20c. each.
Wyeth's 5-grain Lithia Tablets, 35c a bottle.
Wyeth's Concentrated Beef Juice, 58c. a bottle.
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine, 70c. a bottle.
Phillips's Milk of Magnesia, 42c. a bottle.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 75c. a bottle.
Hunt's Remedy, 83c. a bottle.
Maltine, any of the different preparations, 87c. a bottle.
Castoria, the genuine, 25c. a bottle.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 42c. and 80c. a box.
Armour's Extract of Beef, 35c. a jar.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

Smith's Building, 72 Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, PROP'R.

At D. E. YOUNG'S.

Colonel's Best Flour, $4.50 per bbl.
Colonel's Best Flour, 55c. per bag.
This is the finest grade of flour sold in the city.
Granulated Sugar, 19 lbs. for $1.
My regular 30c. Java and Mocha Coffee, 20c. for this sale.
My regular 50c. Tea, 35c. for this sale.
Welcome Soap, 25 bars for $1.
Eagle Condensed Milk, 15c. per can.
Carter's Little Liver Pills, 2 for 25c.
Allcock's Plasters, 2 for 25c.

D. E. Young, 130 Thames St.

New English Walnuts!

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK, Housefurnishing Goods.

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Wooden Ware, Brooms and Brushes.
All kinds of Fishing and Sporting Tackle, Netting of every description for Fishing, Fruit, Poultry or Lawn Tennis, Cordage, Twine, Duck, Bunting, Yacht and Boat Galvanized and Brass Hardware, Blocks, Oars, Lanterns, Compasses. Tennis Netting put up at shortest notice.
FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.

THE WAR LOON

Bird With a Demon's Voice That Can Dodge a Bullet.

Of the feathered inhabitants of the northern lakes the most interesting and impressive beyond question is the loon. In comparison with him the wild goose is tame and prosaic, and even the wild swan in all his graceful beauty makes an impression on the beholder less vivid and enduring. There is a reserve and mystery about the loon, a wonder in his strange journeys beneath the wave, his vanishings and re-appearances, that set him apart from the other birds of the air and waters and invest him with a weird interest. He has none of the gregariousness of the other waterfowls, but swims by himself or with his mate, and often the only token of his presence to the camper by the forest lake in his doleful, unearthly shriek from the darkness, a sound that has been compared to the cry of a soul in hell-fire. Seen afloat upon the water, the loon is a regal-looking bird, with colors scarcely matched by those of any other fowl in the combination of simplicity with striking effect. An imperial purplish sheen crowns the deep bluish-green hue of head and neck, with silver band; the black bill, the splendid body-markings in black and white, the fierce, keen eye, with its vivid red, the proud, alert carriage of the head, are unique and fitting features in this lonely haunter of the northern lakes.

While the loon is proverbially one of the shyest of birds, so wary that it is next to impossible to get the drop on him with a gun, he has an instinct of curiosity that will draw him very near to a boat at rest on the water in which the occupants make no move to alarm him. The fisherman, with his boat at anchor or drifting idly on calm water, is sometimes half startled on looking suddenly round to find a loon watching him intently with fiery eye a few yards away. At his movement the bird disappears but if he remain quiet the bird will come again and stay near him for hours. During the present summer and fall Salmon Blanchard, who lives a mile above Sebec village, being afflicted with lameness which hinders his working on his farm, has been in the habit of fishing almost daily from a boat, which he anchors off the mouth of Bear Brook cove. In this way he has come to make friends with a loon that has regularly visited him and kept him company at his fishing. Though the bird on the farmer's arrival at the cove may be nowhere in sight, he sooner or later appears, coming by the underwater route, and, taking his station a half dozen oar lengths from the boat, watches the fisherman's luck with the liveliest interest. Sometimes a gull or two join the party, sweeping round over head ready to snatch up a disabled fish or discarded bait, and later coming to rest on the surface, where they float watching the fishing with an interest as apparent as the loon's. The bird's confidence has been gained by the farmer's friendliness, and with him they exhibit but little of their usual shyness.

Whether or not the loon is able to dodge a rifle bullet, as many sportsmen affirm, he is certainly the hardest bird to hit in all the category of water fowl. From the size and beauty of his plumage he naturally is sought for by the collectors of bird specimens, who find it a difficult matter to secure, after long effort, so much as a single bird. One amateur taxidermist in Maine owed the stuffed loon in his collection to the discovery by some winter hunters of the bird frozen in the ice of a mountain pond. The loon had evidently been belated in his autumn trip to the South and either had paused to rest on the ice covering the pond or the ice had formed about him, holding him captive as he floated on the water. A loon can rise in flight only from the water, being unable to use his wings or spring aloft from a solid surface; hence from a frozen pond he is helpless to escape. Loons have been captured on land while resting after a long flight, a happening that occurs most frequently on the arid plains of the West where water sheets are few and far apart. A loon taken in this way on the plain east of Las Vegas, New Mexico, six years ago, was kept on exhibition in that city for some time before being liberated to continue his flight to the South. Rarely a hunter succeeds in killing a loon on the water with a rifle ball or charge of heavy shot.

If the loon is hard to kill, to capture him alive in the water is a proposition so much more difficult as to make the first seem easy. But John Robbins of Foxcroft, the fishing guide, accomplished this feat last year by creasing the bird's neck with a bullet, precisely as wild horses sometimes are taken on the Western plains, the ball being aimed so as to graze the vertebrae of the neck, stunning without seriously injuring the animal. In company with Dr. E. A. Scott of New York he was coming down Sebec lake in steamer Marion on the return from a fishing trip to the head of the lake, when in passing the narrows a loon swam out from a cove into view. Robbins fired at him with a rifle and the loon fluttered and splashed the water, going round in a circle, showing that he had been hit. The steamer was turned from its course and the bird taken on board without showing resistance. An examination showed no place where the bullet had entered, and it was only after considerable searching that the spot was found where it had struck—a reddened place just at the curve in the back of the neck which the bullet had grazed, glancing from the thick feathers and scarcely disturbing their smoothness. The bird began to struggle and fight, and was taken into the cabin for safe-keeping, where he made things lively for his captors during the rest of the trip, going for them without let-up as fast as he could waddle, endeavoring to plant a stroke with his lance-like bill.

At the landing a bag was procured and the bird was manoeuvred into it, and in this way he was carried to Robbins's house in Foxcroft, where he was placed in a pen. He took his captivity easily, showing little fear and eating fishes as fast as they could be brought to him. Robbins kept him a fortnight, and the two got on very good terms with each other. The loon's appetite showed no signs of abatement, but rather grew keener, making it a serious burden to feed him. So, as Robbins could not afford permanently to devote his time, and that of his boy, to the catching of minnows for his voracious captive, he decided to let him go, and taking him up the river in a boat, set him into the water over the side. The loon's first act was to dive. Then coming up he celebrated the recovery of his freedom with a series of shrieks that would have made a college yell seem an undertone by comparison. He was in no haste to leave the river, remaining in the vicinity of the town for several days and enlivening the village nights and mornings with demoniac cries. Then one day he flapped the water with his wings, churning it like the side wheels of a steamer, and paddling with his feet meantime until he had gathered sufficient momentum, when up he went into the air and flew as straight as a cannon ball over the north hills to his home in Sebec lake.—[New York Sun.

PROVIDING FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

It is impossible to lay down any binding rules for providing for an army in the field. Many things have to be taken into account besides the physical characteristics and forage, as well as of climate and distance. Of some of these conditions in South Africa we have already gained experience in the Zulu and Matabele wars. But much has yet to be learned, and can be taught only by personal examination of the route over which the transport and supplies have to pass. The general character of the scheme has, however, been determined. Assuming that we have a single line of communication through Natal to the Transvaal frontier, Durban will be the base, and Ladysmith or Newcastle the advance depot. The choice of an advance depot will depend on the attitude of the Orange Free State. If no attack is threatened from that quarter, supplies may be pushed forward to Newcastle, a distance of 268 miles from the coast.

Sir Edward Chichester, who was in command of the squadron at Manila when Admiral Dewey had his memorable passage at arms with the German naval officer, is responsible for the disembarkation of troops and stores. The work will be difficult, for no large ships can safely enter the harbor of Durban, on account of the bar and the heavy seas that tend to diminish the depth of water. Horses have to be landed in lighters—a costly and tedious operation, which is intrusted, under military and naval supervision, to a civil contractor. As soon as the stores are received they will be sorted and sent to the front by rail and road. The strain to which these means of transport will be subjected may be inferred from the fact that the weight of stores and supplies required each day for an army corps is 300 tons.

The single line of railway from Durban winds northward through hilly country, there being a steady ascent along its entire route. Ladysmith, 189 miles from the coast, is 3,284 feet above the sea; while Newcastle, 268 miles distant, stands at an elevation of 3,890 feet. The carrying capacity of this line is accordingly limited, and must fall far short of the requirements of 300 tons a day, not to speak of men, sick and wounded, and ammunition. This deficiency has to be made up by wagon transport along roads which, in many districts, are little better than tracks, and are likely to become quagmires in the rainy season, which in Natal is already upon us. Wagon transport will be by mule and trek-ox. Owing to the rinder-pest, these animals are rather scarce in South Africa, and large purchases of mules have been made in Spain, the south of France, Chicago and elsewhere. Fifteen thousand mules have been requisitioned, and will be used for drawing wagons of American pattern. These vehicles are strongly built, and weigh from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, their track being five feet two inches. Twelve mules can carry a load of 4,000 pounds, and the transport will be worked in sections of 20 wagons. Mules do well on crushed mealies or maize, but should have from three to four hours' grazing if they are to be kept in condition. The ration is eight pounds a day on the march, so that each section will need half a wagon-load of mealies for every eight hours' journey.

Trek-oxen, though not suitable for regimental transport, will be used on the line of communication. They have only two recommendations. They can find their food on the veldt, and, when no longer able to walk or to carry anything, you may eat them, as our men did when shut up in Lucknow and the Alem Bagh. The disadvantage of this method of transport is its extreme slowness and the liability of the animals to sickness. Great care has to be taken in feeding the oxen and in regulating their hours of work. Fifteen miles is a good day's march, and in the rainy season it is doubtful whether 10 miles can be exceeded. Trek-oxen are never inspanned for more than eight hours a day, or for more than four hours at a time. They must rest for two or three hours between marches, and should never work during the hour after sunrise or during the hour before sunset. These drawbacks are not without compensations. Sixteen or 18 oxen will carry a load of from 6,000 pounds to 9,000 pounds in a tented wagon weighing about 2,900 pounds. Each team has a leader, or voorlouper, who walks in front and guides, while the driver encourages the cattle to pull together by cracking a raw-hide lash 12 or 18 feet long attached to a bamboo stick.—[Cape Town correspondence of London Standard.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieutenant Commander E. F. Qualtrough is ordered to additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, New York.

Lieutenant S. H. Leonard is ordered to additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass.

Lieutenant H. O. Dunn is detached from duty as inspector of equipment at the Maryland Steel Company and Columbian Iron Works, and will continue other duties.

Lieutenant P. Symington is ordered to the New York navy yard for six weeks in the equipment department, then to the Maryland Steel Company's Works and Columbian Iron Works as inspector of equipment.

Lieutenant E. Theiss is detached from the bureau of equipment at the Navy Department and ordered to duty in connection with preparing machinery of the Kearsarge at Newport News, Va.

Lieutenant C. C. Fewel will be detached from the branch hydrographic office at Cleveland, Ohio, and will go to the Ranger.

Lieutenant G. N. Haywood is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieutenant M. L. Bristol is detached from the Texas and ordered on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. L. Sandoz is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at New Orleans.

Ensign T. M. Dick is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York for treatment.

Professor of Mathematics S. J. Brown is appointed director of the Nautical Almanac, December 17, in addition to present duties.

GIANT PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.

A pendulum 300 feet long was swung in the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, the other day. By means of the pendulum and some falling balls, which had been specially prepared for the occasion, Professor Bevis of the Armour Institute gave practical demonstrations of certain mathematical laws. The deviation from the laws of gravitation was demonstrated by means of the immense pendulum.

This deviation is caused by the rotation of the earth, and in the few minutes that the pendulum swung it had begun to revolve in a horizontal circle, which would have been completed in 36 hours of constant motion had the heavy ball been allowed to swing that long. The weight and motion of the pendulum were neither accelerated nor retarded except by the influence of gravity and the atmosphere.

Three hundred feet of the finest wire were used in suspending the weight, thus making it an almost perfect pendulum.

THE NATURAL MASTER OF THE MULE.

When the war began and it was announced that the British artillery and ammunition were to be transported by American mule power, the Memphis Scimitar and other knowledgeable journals pointed out a fatal omission in the program. No provision was made for American darkies to manage the animals.

Any Southerner could have informed the British government that whenever a white man undertakes to handle a mule he is bound to come to grief sooner or later. There is no affinity between them. But between the American negro and the mule there is a subtle understanding which is beyond the comprehension of the Caucasian. It is a kind of telepathy, and a singular feature of the case is that familiarity engendered never breeds contempt on either side. The mule takes no liberties with its dusky driver, and he never loses sight of the fact that the seeming meekness of his charge is as little to be trusted as the quietude of a cottonmouth moccasin in coil. The relation between them is one of armed neutrality. Both are constantly on the alert, and the animal will no more presume upon the nodding of its driver than the driver upon the air of peaceful meditation which is the distinguishing characteristic of the animal in repose.—[Memphis Scimitar.

Registered mail in the postoffices of the country lost during the past year averaged one piece in every 25,980 handled.

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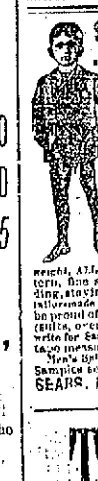

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, Wall Street—The stock market opened buoyant, with American Steel & Wire at 48½. Atchison preferred 60¼, Burlington 133½, Continental Tobacco 42¼, Federal Steel 57¾, Leather 26¼, Leather preferred 80, Louisville 86⅝, Manhattan 101⅛, Missouri Pacific 48¾, New York Central 137¾, Brooklyn Transit 89½, Northern Pacific 55¼, People's Gas 115, Rock Island 114, Sugar 157, St. Paul 125⅝, Southern preferred 57¾, Tennessee Coal 116¼, Tobacco 119, Union Pacific 48¾, and Union Pacific preferred 76⅝.

10—Trading at the opening of the stock market was very animated and the tone buoyant throughout the list. First prices in the majority of active stocks showed gains of one to 1½ over last night's prices. The rise in Burlington reached 2½. Sharp fractional gains were shown in all cases where the rise did not reach a point. The Treasury Department's offer to buy bonds was believed to be the cause of the bullish feeling.

11—Heavy realizing on the rise caused a reaction within 15 minutes of the opening, losses in the leading specialties ranging from one to two points. Purchases of Sugar and Union Pacific were large and at a rapidly ascending price level near 11 o'clock. This checked selling elsewhere, but the rally was not very vigorous.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

	No. n.
Atchison	23¾
Atchison preferred	[illegible]
Canada Southern	53
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis	60
Delaware & Hudson	121¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	[illegible]
Erie	13⅜
Illinois Central	115
Lake Shore	198
Louisville & Nashville	87
Manhattan	104¼
Metropolitan Traction	195¼
Missouri Pacific	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¼
New Jersey Central	121
New York Central	137¼
Northern Pacific	54¼
Northern Pacific preferred	76
Northwestern	168
Ontario & Western	25¼
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	21
Rock Island	114
St Paul	125⅜
St. Paul preferred	172
Southern Pacific	44
Texas & Pacific	18¼
Union Pacific	49¼
Wabash	8¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜
Adams Express	112
Wells, Fargo Express	127
American Spirits	4¼
American Tobacco	118
Continental Tobacco	42
Continental Tobacco preferred	91
General Electric	125¼
Lead	28¼
Pacific Mail	45
Pullman Palace	193
Sugar	158¼
Tennessee, Coal & Iron	115¼
Leather	25¼
Rubber	48¼
Western Union	88¼

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Surplus, - - - - - $350,000

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Deposits on participation account on or before November 15 draw interest from November 1. Dividends August and February.
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Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old torn down buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bed bugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 69 to 75 Mill street.

Now discharging,
Barge Susquehanna,
520 tons
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Put a Watch On the Boy.

He will be a better boy—will be early to school; it will teach him habits of punctuality.

For $2.50 we sell a fairly good watch. We call it the "boy watch;" it seems to just about suit the average boy.

For $8 we have a very good Waltham boy's watch.

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Choice Pears, Peaches,
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BURLINGAME & CARRY.

Does Your Piano
Need tuning or polishing? Send us word and we will put it in good order for you at a reasonable price.

Are There Moths In It?
We make a specialty of cleaning out pianos.

Barney's Music Store,
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Red Raspberries,
Pint jars, per jar, 35c.

FRENCH PRUNES,
2-lb. jars, per jar, 40c.

Fruit Jellies, per jar, 8c
German Peanut Butter, per jar 15c
Cairns' Scotch Jam (Gooseberry) per jar, 16c
Tryphosa, assorted flavors, per pkge., 10c
Cowdray's Red Currant Jelly, per jar, 23c

Minuet Crackers.
Champagne Wafers.
New Stuffed Prunes.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
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THE BARGE BERKLEY IS IN AND DISCHARGING FOR US TODAY A CARGO OF VERY NICE

FRANKLIN COAL
—OF—
Lykens Valley.

THIS IS THE FREEST-BURNING COAL IN THE MARKET.

Perry Brothers.

ROGERS BEATEN.

Brown Sophomores Too Heavy and Too Tricky for them.

At Freebody Park yesterday afternoon the Sophomore football team of Brown University met the Rogers High School eleven. It was 2:45 o'clock when the ball was kicked off, and it was quite time after dark when the game was over. The field was somewhat soft after the rain, and this with the long grass made running difficult. The visitors were heavier than the Rogers boys, but the latter stood up well in the line and were able to hold their opponents in centre plays, and to gain through Brown's line. They were slow on round-the-end plays, and it was here that Brown gained.

In the first half the Browns took advantage of the first few moments of play to score, with the assistance of the umpire. The quarterback, Briggs, took the ball from the snap, about on the 25-yard line, and skirting the right end scored a touchdown which should not have been allowed. The punt out was poor, and no try was made for goal. After gains of 30 yards on a punt and 10 on an end play the quarterback truck was again tried, and again with the assistance of the umpire it was successful; again there was no goal. On the kick-off Brown failed to gain and the ball went to Rogers on the fourth down, only to lose it to Brown. They in turn relinquished it to Rogers, who at once began pegging away at the centre for small but steady gains until the ball was on Brown's 25-yard line. Here Newton made a good try for a goal from the field. It looked from the side line as though he was successful, but the officials said he failed by a couple of feet, and this was apparently the case.

The first half closed here, and after resuming play Rogers soon secured the ball on downs and began a steady hammer at Brown for gains of one to five yards, pushing the visitors up the field. Finally Brown secured the ball and began to gain rapidly, making from 3 to 12 yards on end plays. Brayton finally got across the line for a touchdown just as time expired, and the try for goal failed. The line-up was as follows:

ROGERS.		BROWN, 1902.
Brownell, l. e.,		Shaw
Richardson, l. t.,		Greene
Hutton, l. g.,		Tetrault
Boone,	centre	Garman
Sullivan, r. g.,		Richardson
Allen, r. t.,		Wadling / Bullock
Albro, r. e.,		Potter
Tilton,	quarter	Briggs
Dellbois,	right half	Phillips
Peckham,	left half	Brayton
Newton,	full back	Pevear

Referee, J. J. Sullivan. Umpire, C. B. Coppin. Score—Brown, 1902, 16; Rogers, 0.

SIBERIAN EXILES OF TODAY.

Despite the fact that many more political prisoners now live in Siberia than was formerly the case, the government has diminished the sum set aside for their maintenance from 300,000 to 100,000 rubles a year, and the officials intrusted with the task of supervising the exiles have received instruction to practice strict economy. In consequence of this many exiles have been deprived of the allowances made to them to enable them to purchase the bare means of subsistence, on the ground that they are in a position to earn something for themselves. The fact, however, is that the majority of the exiles, especially those sent to the northern provinces of Verkoyansk and Kolimsk, have no opportunity whatever of obtaining any work by which they can earn money, and under the new regulations must literally suffer the pangs of hunger. When a new exile arrives, he receives no allowance at all until the officials of the district have obtained information as to whether his relations in Russia are able to pay for his maintenance, a proceeding which never takes less than a year. What an exile without private means suffers in this first year is indescribable.

A large proportion of the political prisoners sent to Siberia are workingmen, who are frequently transported for very trivial offences. A case of this kind occurred not long ago at Vilna, where a business man who possessed the monopoly of the chimney-sweeping trade there was injured by having a flask of vitriol thrown over him. The culprit was believed to be one of his own men, but as the police could not find the criminal the authorities adopted the simple expedient of sending all the chimney-sweepers in his employment to Siberia. It may be mentioned that workingmen are, as a rule, very strictly watched by the authorities. The ministry of the interior recently sent secret instructions to the governors of districts and the burgomasters of towns in the industrial provinces to expel relentlessly all suspicious workingmen from the neighborhood. When the governors and burgomasters replied that such a measure was practically impossible to carry out, the ministry of the interior issued new instructions, ordering a large increase in the police force for those districts, and directed that for every 50 workingmen there should be one policeman to watch over them. The ministry of the interior laid emphasis on the order that these policemen were to do no other duty, so that they might devote their whole time to efficiently watching over the workingmen.

Workingmen who are only suspected of holding what the authorities consider to be "dangerous" political views are handled with almost unlimited brutality. The use of the knout, though expressly forbidden by law, is a matter of common occurrence. At Vitebsk not long ago a workingman, who had been expelled from the district on suspicion of belonging to a heterodox religious sect, returned, was seen by the police, and was beaten to death by them. The report was then spread that he had committed suicide in prison, but the workingmen of the district learned the truth of the matter, and demolished the house in which the zealous policemen were lodging. The funeral of the unfortunate man who had been done to death with the knout gave rise to a violent demonstration of protest on the part of his comrades. Such occurrences are, alas, not uncommon.—[Arbeiter Zeitung.

NEWPORTERS UNDER FIRE.

Major Barker's Company Charges the Rebels and a Man Wounded.

A despatch from Manila, dated November 15, says: General Hughes, with parts of the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments, moved from Iloilo, Thursday, November 9, to Otton, six miles west, for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold, 10 miles north of Iloilo. Heavy rains preceded the movement and the roads were in places impassable.

The same night Colonel Carpenter with the Eighteenth regiment and Battery G of the Sixth artillery moved westerly from Jaro to connect with General Hughes. Colonel Carpenter was forced to return to Jaro on account of the roads, and the entire movement was hampered by lack of proper transportation.

Company C, of the Twenty-sixth regiment had the only fighting. When three miles out of Jaro, this company charged the rebel trenches and three of the enemy were killed. One American was wounded.

General Hughes, November 12, occupied Tagbanan and Guimbal on the southern coast and Cordova in the interior. The enemy did not oppose General Hughes's advance.

Recent orders from Aguinaldo, found in the trenches, said: "Do not oppose the American advance. Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of 40. Harass the Americans on every occasion offering."

Araneta, the rebel leader of the island of Panay, has been captured at Tagbana, while attempting to pass the

CAPTAIN A. A. BARKER.

lines into Iloilo. Two battalions of the Twenty-sixth will garrison at Iloilo and Jaro.

San Miguel, visible from Iloilo, has been burned by the rebels.

It is reported that an expedition evaded the navy recently, and landed arms and ammunition on the Antique coast and that the rebels threaten opposition with an armed force of 3,000 men. These stories are disbelieved.

All ports of the Sulu Islands outside of the American possessions have been ordered closed to commerce.

Company C of the Twenty-sixth regiment, which is reported as having the only fighting in the engagement in the Philippines, is commanded by Captain A. A. Barker of this city, formerly colonel of the Newport Artillery and major of the First regiment, Rhode Island volunteers, in the Spanish war. There are also a number of Newport men in the company, P. C. Mulqueeney of this city being first sergeant. Captain Barker's company had the right of the line, and its efficiency was recognized by the regimental commander. At the exhibition drill upon the Common in Boston the company was the one selected to go through the extended order drill, and went through a similar drill on the Dexter Training Ground when the regiment was in Providence. It appears that this drill has been standing the company in good stead.

Captain Barker's two officers were First Lieutenant Henry M. Fales and Second Lieutenant Max Wagner.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE MARKET.

John T. Williams, United States consul at Sierra Leona, Africa, writes to the State Department: "Few of our manufacturers of cotton goods think of the possibility of introducing their products into the vast stretch of West Africa; yet there is a promising opening here for them. With the enlargement of our plants and the improvement of machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, there should also be increased effort to secure a trade footing in the tropical countries, as more cotton fabrics are used as clothing here than any other kind of goods. Tropical markets, such as this coast presents, will be consumers for generations to come. European firms show much activity in seeking to secure and control this trade. Their policy is not so much to make enormous profits now as to gain trade advantages for the future.

"Africa, like China, is the land of the teeming millions, and as the natives are brought into contact with Europeans, they are rapidly acquiring the habits and customs of civilization and are becoming large consumers of dry goods.

"Great quantities of prints, sheetings, shirtings, etc., are daily transported to the interior towns and villages by native carriers, by canoes and sailing craft of every kind. These goods are largely imported from England, France and Germany, whose manufacturers cater to native fancy and taste in certain lines of goods. In addition, the representatives of these firms have the advantage of long acquaintance with the African and have made local business arrangements that please the natives, employing them in the capacity of clerks, bookkeepers, etc., and thus keeping their goods constantly before the mass of native dealers.

"The African, as a rule, is proud; he despises rags and places a premium upon good material. The native merchants, besides being shrewd traders, are excellent judges of dry goods—especially of the durability of fabrics of any kind. Being familiar with climatic conditions, they know what suits their trades, and that only will they buy. The low price of an article, if it is not suited to their taste, is no inducement to buy. It is simply what is wanted that sells. Nothing but the best goods for the cheapest money value should be sent here. Coarse cotton fabrics would not sell well; checks, ginghams, unbleached domestics, etc., are considered too common; on the other hand, satins, prints, muslins, madras, karkis, sheetings and shirtings, and various other classes of cotton goods, would be popular if of good finish and attractive colors—any modification of blue and black in prints or satins would please.

"With the growth of American trade in competition with that of other nations, our manufacturers should pay more attention to making goods for export according to the requirements of the trade sought. Attention given to these details, together with our extensive facilities for superior work, will enable us to win.

"The traditions of the African race should not be ignored in manufacturing for this market; for example, certain animals, trees, plants, vines, and even seashells, are held in great respect by the natives, having been worshiped by their ancestors. The present generation does not forget these traditions, though many are educated and enjoy the advantages of civilization.

"It is by observing these points that the European exporters have gained such footing in African trade. No doubt, in many instances their goods are inferior to our own in durability—starch taking the place of body—yet they sell because African and not European ideas are respected in the design and manufacture of the goods.

"Credit would not be a great inducement except to European houses, as the terms of trade here are generally cash. American goods of all classes would have a better show in this market if there were direct communication between the United States and this coast.

"There is now a spirit of keen mercantile rivalry among the nations seeking this trade; but there is encouragement for American dealers to compete, if they will make the necessary efforts along the lines suggested. There are no discriminating tariffs, no restrictive legislation with which to contend. Aside from the 10 per cent ad valorem duty, this is practically an open field, and with more energy on the part of our exporters of cotton goods, their products can find a good market in West Africa."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Major Handy of Warren is in town.

—Mr. James S. Draper, who has been ill for several weeks, was able to be out today.

—Simeon Huzard has rented for Thomas Kavanagh his cottage at 17 Malbone avenue to Fred Hummell, assistant engineer of yacht Electra.

—R. W. Sayles, W. Clark and Charles Burt of New York, John E. Sargent and F. A. Pickering of Boston and G. B. Mills of Chicago, are registered at the Perry House.

—The contractors say that the difference in the appearance of some of the sidewalks recently laid and those finished earlier in the season is caused by the temperature of the air, and that after a few days of sunny weather all will look alike.

—The following program has been arranged for the concert by the Seventh United States Artillery band at Fort Adams tomorrow afternoon: March, "Uncle Sam's Navy," B. W. Phillips; selection, "Pirates of Penzance," von Suppe; waltzes from "Espana," Waldteufel; serenade, "Soldier's Dream," W. S. Ripley; selection, "Idol's Eye," V. Herbert; polka, "Pizzicato," Johann and Joseph Strauss; selection, "Maritana," arranged by J. T. Freeman; finale, "Schottische," A. Liberati.

"THE LOBSTER."

Edgar Selden's new farce comedy, "The Lobster," will be presented at the Opera House this evening by a company headed by the well known Irish comedians, Fisher and Carroll. The Lynn Evening Item says of the comedy and the company: "'The Lobster' is replete with original business and side-splitting situations, while the work of Fisher and Carroll is funny to the limit. Harry Fisher, as Mr. Cougan, has a make-up in every scene which opens every mouth with roars of laughter, while his scallion bark, his whirlpool inspirations and his guttural dialect are inducers of the most wind-exhausting merriment. Joseph Carroll, as Mr. Dougan, is a fitting partner and assists in every way to make everybody present forget dull care and laugh the weary moments away. Edward Lawrence and Nina Farrington are a great team and their Bowery song and dance won for them the heartiest of recalls, for which they gave a Bowery rube walk, which was simply irresistible and one of the funniest things ever seen in Lynn. Tim Ricketts did some very clever work as 'Otis Hee,' while Helene Selinger and Sylvia Starr, two statuesque blondes, wearing stunning costumes, sang very pleasingly. The chorus was composed of a very sprightly group of young and pretty

misses who gambolled and tripped to the music in the most fetching manner. While there is fun galore in 'The Lobster,' the music is one of the chief charms. 'Making it Pleasant for Cougan,' 'It's Only Acting,' 'Swinging on the Old Front Gate,' 'The Bowery Serenades,' 'The Original Cohen' and 'The Lobster' are all original compositions of Mr. Selden and are only sung with this play."

MAUDE HILLMAN'S COMPANY.

The Maude Hillman company, which will begin a week's engagement at the Opera House next Monday evening, is well known here. The company carries its own orchestra, special scenery and electrical effects. The list of plays includes "Special Delivery," "Land of the Living," "Shaft No. 2," "A Hidden Past" and "Guilty Without Crime." The Taunton Evening News says:

"One of the largest audiences of the season greeted Maude Hillman and her merry company at the theatre last evening. The play presented, 'Special Delivery,' is one in which Miss Hillman's great versatility and power are shown to their best advantage. She is versatile, vivacious and enjoyable, possessing the power to quickly change in mood from grave to gay as the plot of the drama unfolds in representation. Miss Hillman has surrounded herself with a good supporting company. She also carries her own orchestra, which is a special feature this season, and does descriptive and solo work at each performance. Snelling's Vaudeville entertainers, composed of the California trio of acrobats, W. A. Dillon, Little Lotta and W. E. Chamberlain received merited applause."

The New Orleans is beating the Brooklyn in the ocean race for Manila. The Brooklyn sailed away from Port Tewfik, for Aden, at the mouth of the Red sea, while the New Orleans arrived at Port Said, at the western end of the Suez Canal, Sunday. But the New Orleans has gained a full day's time on the crack American cruiser, as she is now only three days behind, starting under a handicap.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Adminstrator's Sale
Of the Carriage Manufactory of Achilles Stevens,
50 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, NOV. 20 and 21
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Will be sold: 2 gulf carts, 1 goat cart, 6 village carts, 1 Trap cart, 2 covered wagons, 1 open wagon, 1 General wagon (built by Stevens); contents of blacksmith shop; contents of carriage maker's shop; contents of paint shop.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The contents of store, consisting of Trunks, Hand Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Blankets, Whips, Oils, Brushes, Tables, Showcases, Stove, Desks, etc.

By order JOHN H. CROSBY, Administrator.

Fishing Sloop at Auction!
Saturday, Nov. 18, at 11 A. M.
At wharf, opposite 55 Long wharf.

Will be sold one twenty-four-foot fishing sloop. Sale positive, rain or shine; no reserve or limit.
FRED. W. GREENE, Auct'r.

Cut Glass.

AN INVOICE OF NEW PATTERNS OF CUT GLASS, IN CELERY TRAYS, SALAD BOWLS, SUGARS AND CREAMS, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES, JUST OPENED.

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Have arrived with a fine quality of
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Now is the Time
To Buy Your Groceries.

Everything is advancing in the grocery line, but the large stock that we have on hand enables us to keep the prices down.

FLOUR—If you want the best flour on the market, use Russell's XXXX Family. We guarantee it superior to any other flour and believe there is more of it sold in New England today than any other. 55c. per bag. $4.60 per barrel.

CRACKERS—This week we will sell some of the leading brands of crackers at half price. Ginger Snaps, per pound, 5c.; Nic Nacs, per pound, 5c.; Animals, per pound, 6c.; Vanila Wafers, per pound, 8c.; City Mixed, per pound, 8c.

TEAS—If you use fancy teas, we are selling regular 90c. tea for 47c. per pound and we guarantee it superior to the teas that you are paying from 90c. to $1.50 per pound. Fine teas, 30, 35 and 40c. We import all our own teas, so we save you all wholesalers' and retailers' profits.

COFFEES—Fancy Mocha and Java coffee per pound 25c., in the whole bean, or grind it, if you wish. This is the most popular coffee in New England. Fine Coffee, per pound 20c. Hotel Coffee, per pound 15c.

EGGS—Always be sure that our best eggs are strictly fresh, right from the country.

N. Y. BUTTER AND GROCERY HOUSE,
E. A. EDES & CO.,
149 AND 151 THAMES STREET.

White Shaker Flannel,
20 yards for $1.

Outing Flannels, pinks and blues, 6 1-4c. a yard.

All-White Blankets, 50c. a pair.

Outing Flannel Skirts for 25c., 42c., 50c., 62c., and 87c. each.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of all kinds of goods we are selling at old prices.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

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Diaries for 1900 will be ready Nov. 15.

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Agent for the Perry Picture Co. Sample books on exhibition, showing 600 subjects that I have on hand.

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THE FIGHTING TROUBADOUR.
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The latest Watch Cases are handsomer and better fitted than ever before.

The prospective buyer should examine those I have recently bought, to see something that is really fine, and at the same time lower in price than ever.

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